HC
107
.87H6

Union County
Economic and Social

ROBERT M. HOPE
FANT KELLY
CHARLES M. GEE
DOUGLAS JETER

University of South Carolina
Columbia, S. C.

Bulletin University of South Carolina—Issued Semi-Monthly.
No. 128. August 15, 1923. Second Class Mail Matter.

UNION COUNTY
Economic and Social

ROBERT M. HOPE
FANT KELLY
CHARLES M. GEE
DOUGLAS JETER

A Laboratory Study in the Department of Rural Social Science
of the University of South Carolina
Columbia, S.C.
AUGUST 15, 1923

HC107
.S7H6

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
RECEIVED
JAN 9 1924
DOCUMENTS DIVISION

V.C.R. Mn. 4, 1924.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
	Preface	5
I.	Historical Background	7
II.	Natural Resources	23
III.	Union County Towns	29
IV.	Union Industries	38
V.	Facts About the Folks	44
VI.	Wealth and Taxation	50
VII.	Schools	58
VIII.	Agriculture	65
IX.	Balance Sheet in Food and Feed Production	75
X.	Evidences of Progress	86
XI.	Our Problems and Solutions	99

A Recent Addition to Union's School System

PREFACE

We are greatly indebted to Dr. Wilson Gee, Professor of Rural Social Science at the University of South Carolina, and a native son of Union County for his untiring efforts and cooperation in the preparation of this booklet. He has carefully edited the entire manuscript, and has been ready and willing at all times to make suggestions and to help in any way possible to make this survey complete and authoritative.

The "Historical Background" was written by H. L. Scaife of Washington, D. C., a well known Union County man, who has long been a student of his native county, past and present. We are grateful that he has found time amidst the numerous duties of an important post to give us the benefit of his investigations into the history of Union County.

County Superintendent of Education Ellerbe furnished the material for the article on "School Improvements;" Superintendent Davis Jeffries, who has had such a considerable part in the development of the Union Schools, gave the data for the account of "The Union City School System;" Miss Mahala Smith the information regarding the "Home Demonstration Work;" County Agent W. A. Wood that on the "Farm Demonstration Work;" County Highway Engineer Deneen the material concerning "Good Roads;" and Adjutant Davis the account of the work of the Salvation Army. We wish to take this opportunity to thank them for their help so generously extended.

In the chapter on Union County Towns the write-up of Buffalo was prepared by W. A. Schilletter; that of Cross Keys by H. C. Wilburn; Carlisle by Gordon May, a student at the University; Santuck, by Russell Jeter, Sr.; and Lockhart by Miss Edna Hope. Much of the data included in the account of Union was furnished by Allan Nicholson, Editor of the Progress. Miss Annie Kelly kindly sent us the material on the town of Jonesville.

The expense of publishing and distributing this bulletin was borne by the University of South Carolina.

We wish to express to all who have aided in the preparation of this survey our appreciation of the work which they did to make this bulletin possible.

ROBERT M. HOPE,
FANT KELLY,
CHARLES M. GEE,
DOUGLAS JETER.

University of South Carolina,
May 4, 1923.

I.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

H. L. Scaife.

The settlers of Union County began to supplant the Indians about the middle of the Eighteenth Century. Until recent years traces of the aborigines were frequently found in relics of the Stone Age and a few Indian mounds, the most important in the vicinity noted by the Bureau of Ethnology being on Broad river, on the Chester side. The historian Mills says that Tyger river (formerly spelled Tiger) received its name from a battle fought on its banks by a tiger and a bear, in which the former was victorious. Mills gives the Indian name as Amoyes-Cheeh, but other authorities say it was Oudalee. Pacolet in the Indian language meant "running horse," and it is most likely that the river received its name from the Indians, as there was a tribe bearing this name in the vicinity. Tradition says that in 1620 there was a great battle fought between the Cherokee and Catawba Indians at Nation Ford in York County, and that after the battle the Cherokees agreed to confine themselves to the country west of Broad river, which they called Eswa Huppeday (also given as Eswaspuddenah), meaning "line river."

In the early days wild animals of all kinds were abundant. Buffalo creek received its name because of the herds of buffaloes that grazed in its valleys. The late Col. John L. Young once told the writer that he had located a buffalo lick on Sugar creek, near West Springs. Antelopes, deer, bear, panthers, and wolves were numerous. Fairforest was noted for the number of beavers that were trapped along its banks. James Moseley, one of the pioneer settlers of Union County and afterwards a distinguished scout in the Revolutionary war, was returning home late one evening with a deer on his shoulders. The wolves caught scent of the venison and the pack was soon howling on his trail. Moseley sank the deer in the creek and climbed a post oak tree just in time to save his life, where he remained until early dawn the next morning when he singled out the leader of the pack and fired. Upon the death of their leader, the other wolves scampered off. Logan, in his History of Upper South Carolina, written in 1859, says: "The

venerable tree connected with this story is still a living witness of the occurrence, and known to all the surrounding country as Moseley's Oak; no sacrilegious hand would dare approach it with an axe. It stands immediately on the road leading to Grindal's Shoals, and a short distance from the house of Garland Meng, Esq." As late as the year 1786 an Act was passed by the Legislature offering a reward for the "scalp and two ears" of a panther, tiger, wolf, or wild cat which were still preying upon the settlers.

In 1750 Col. Elijah Clarke brought a colony from Virginia and settled on Pacolet river, and about the same time settlers began to find homes along the Fairforest and the Tyger. It is said that the first white man's cabin in the up-country was built on the Fairforest. In 1755 Governor Glen made a treaty with the Cherokee Indians. By this treaty the Indians withdrew from Union and several other counties, and new settlers rapidly came in.

The early settlers of Union County were mostly Scotch-Irish Presbyterians. Seven or eight families emigrated from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, from the year 1751 to 1754, and settled on the Fairforest. These emigrants founded the old Fairforest church in the neighborhood of Meansville, about fifteen miles north of Union Court House. There are several traditions as to how Fairforest creek received its name. One is that when these pilgrims were encamped on a high point about two miles east of Glenn Springs, James McIlwaine exclaimed: "What a fair forest is this!" Another tradition is that a Baptist minister came into this country as a missionary to the Indians, and, selecting for his use about six hundred acres along the stream, said: "Isn't this a fair forest?" In his Colonial and Revolutionary History of Upper South Carolina, Dr. J. B. O. Landrum says that the name originated from an expression made by Lord Cornwallis.

Between the years 1749 and 1758 a number of Presbyterian families located on Enoree and Tyger rivers, and on Indian creek, near Maybinton, in Newberry County, and among these settlers were the Hamiltons. In Howe's history of the Presbyterian Church in South Carolina, is the following extract, quoted from a Rev. Mr. McKadden's diary: "On Monday, the 10th of November, 1775, returned about twenty miles to James Atterson's on Tyger river; preached on Thursday, which was the first they had ever heard in these parts * * *. Next day rode to James Love's, on Broad river, Thursday, preached."

In 1754 and 1755 a settlement was made on Brown's creek, about four miles from the present city of Union. These settlers came from Pennsylvania, and among them were the Jollys, Bogans, Kennedys, Brandons, McJunkins, Savages, Youngs, Vances,

Hughes, and Wilsons. These people lived in tents until they could erect log cabins.

During the French and Indian wars, the Brown's creek settlement suffered from attacks made on it by the Cherokee Indians, and the inhabitants fled to Otterson's fort on Tyger river, about one mile below Beaty's mill. The fort was beseiged by the Indians and several inmates were killed. At the same time the Cherokees attacked other settlements in Union County, and the people were forced to leave until peace was declared between Great Britain and France in 1763.

In 1765 the people of Brown's creek settlement built a church on what was later known as the Pinckney road, about four miles from Union. The Rev. Joseph Alexander was the first pastor, and, on account of the Indians, he preached with his gun on the pulpit and his powder horn hanging at his side. The church was used in common by the Presbyterians, the Episcopalians and, perhaps, the Quakers, who were scattered in that section. This was called the Union church, and from it Union County gets its name.

During the Revolutionary war Union County was the scene of several battles and many skirmishes; the opposing armies on a number of occasions marched across her borders; and it was here that the strife between the Whigs and Tories was carried on with the greatest bitterness and intensity.

News of the battle of Lexington reached Charleston on May 8th, 1775. Rev. William Tennent and the Hon. William Drayton were ordered by the Council of Saftey to proceed to the interior of the State and explain the causes of the trouble between the colonies and the king, and to counteract the disaffection incited by the British emissaries.

The Provincial militia of South Carolina then consisted of twelve regiments, and one of the regimental districts consisted of all the country lying between Broad and Saluda rivers. The regiment of this district was commanded by Col. Thomas Fletchall, who resided at what is now known as Murphy's shoals on the Fairforest. Fletchall was a man of great influence and was secretly gaining over the men in his district to the Royal cause.

Tennent and Drayton reached Fletchall's house on August 17th, 1775. Mr. Tennent, three days later, wrote the Council of Safety, as follows.

"We have at length visited the mighty Nabob Fletchall. We found him surrounded by his court, viz.: Cunningham, Brown and Robinson, who watch all his motions and have him under great command. We soon found the unchangeable malignity of their minds, and the inexpressible pains they were at to blind the people

and fill them with bitterness against the Gentlemen, as they were called. Gen. Gage's pamphlet is raging through the district and is being greedily read. The leaders keep the people ignorant, and in general they firmly believe that no man, that comes from below, and no paper printed there, can speak the truth. This is necessary to prevent anything we can say from taking place. We soon found that reasoning was vain with those who were fixed with Royal emolument, but perceiving that Fletchall expected to play between, we let him know that we had discovered things which he thought were a profound secret, and surprised him much. He confessed receiving a letter from the Governor within five days last, and offered to swear there was not harm in it, and that he would not take up arms against the country. But we surprised him into a promise to assemble his regiment next Wednesday at Ford's, which highly affronted Cunningham and the rest of the upper house, some of whom treated us with insolence upon it. We expect to meet the regiment, accordingly, and many of our friends whom I have advertised of it."

The parade ground of Col. Fletchall's regiment was at Ford's on the Enoree, at the fork of Cedar Shoal creek. On August 13th the regiment was assembled. When the commissioners arrived they found Col. Fletchall and his associates at work on the men. Speeches were made, and several of the captains came over to the cause of Liberty. After an exciting day Tennent and Drayton left. Soon after the departure of the commissioners the Spartan Regiment was organized of men from Spartanburg and Union counties and placed under the command of Col. John Thomas, Sr.

Col. Richardson, with a small force was stationed near the mouth of the Enoree to keep a check on Fletchall's command, which was operating in the vicinity. Tradition says that Col. Fletchall was finally captured in a cave on Fairforest creek just above the junction with Tyger river by Col. Thomson's rangers. Another account is that Fletchall, when captured, was concealed in the hollow of a large sycamore tree on the north side of Fairforest, two and a half miles below Brandon's mill, where he was known to have secreted himself on several occasions. Fletchall had many valuable papers on his person when captured, among them Lord Campbell's correspondence. Pushing on to Fletchall's house, Col. Thomson captured two British captains and thirty privates. After the war Col. Fletchall moved to the West Indies and his estate was confiscated.

After the capture of Fort Thicketty and the battle of Cedar Springs, Col. Joseph McDowell went into camp at Smith's Ford on Board river. Soon Joseph Kerr, the crippled spy, brought

him information that Col. Ferguson, with a force of 1,500 men, after passing through the "meadow woods," then called the Quaker Meadow," had gone into camp at Murphy's Shoals on the Fairforest. He also reported that Queen Anne's regiment and a band of Tories, under Col. Innis, were stationed at Musgrove's mill, on the Enoree. It was also rumored that a chest was being sent from Ninety-Six to Ferguson, by way of Musgrove's mill.

McDowell immediately determined to elude Ferguson and send a force to Musgrove's mill. On August 17th, 1780, a detachment, consisting of about 600 horsemen, left Smith's Ford about sundown, with William Brandon acting as guide. The expedition passed through the woods until dark. Travelling at a hurried gait they crossed Fairforest about three miles above Murphy's Shoals and reached the Enoree at early dawn. When within about a half mile of the British camp, they quickly threw up breastworks made of dead trees and brush.

Col. Isaac Shelby took the right wing, leaving Col. James Williams in command of the center. Captain Shadrach Inman was given twenty-five men and ordered to cross the Enoree and lead the enemy into the ambuscade.

Firing into the British camp, Inman's men began to retreat. The British quickly followed, shouting "Huzza for King George!" and some of the garrison climbed on top of Allen Musgrove's house to watch the fun.

When within about forty yards of the American lines the British received a deadly fire, and after one of the hardest fought battles of the Revolution, they soon began to retreat towards Ninety-Six.

In this battle Col. Innis was wounded and a number of his officers were killed, among them Major Fraser and Captain Hawsey, a noted Tory. Two Whigs grabbed the bridle of the horse ridden by Col. Clary, also a well known Tory. Clary, with an oath exclaimed, "Don't you know your own officers?" and, when the bridle was turned loose, made his escape. The British lost in the battle, 63 killed, 90 wounded, and 70 taken prisoners. The American loss was four killed and nine wounded. Capt. Inman, who distinguished himself for the gallant way in which he led the enemy into the trap, was killed in the battle. Lyman C. Draper located his grave near where "the modern road leaves the old mill road." He was buried at the foot of a Spanish oak, where he fell. After the battle one of the enemy who had made considerable progress on the road towards Ninety-Six dared the pursuers by placing his body in a position to deride the Americans. He was promptly brought down by a bullet from Golden Tinsley's rifle.

After his reverses on the Wateree, Gen. Sumter gathered about thirty men and began to operate in the country adjacent to Broad, Enoree and Tyger rivers. Some troops under Colonels Middleton, Taylor, Lacey, Winn, Bratton, Thomas, Hill, Twiggs and Clarke flocked to his standard. With these recruits, Sumter pitched his camp at Fish Dam Ford, on Broad river.

Lord Cornwallis, with headquarters at Winnsboro, sent Major Wemyss to attack Sumter. With Wemyss's detachment a squad, consisting of one officer and five dragoons, was sent with special instructions to make their way to Gen. Sumter's tent and take him, dead or alive. Guided by a man named Sealey, who had lately been a prisoner in Sumter's camp, Wemyss approached the "Game Cock's" roost by night.

Sumter had ordered Col. Thomas Taylor to put out pickets. Taylor had a number of fires built beyond the picket line to warn him of the enemy's approach, and his men lay concealed in the underbrush.

When the British advanced the Americans brought down twenty-three of their number at the first volley. The combatants on both sides then took flight, going in opposite directions, the movement on the part of the Americans being a ruse. After running one hundred yards, the British rallied and charged into the American lines with bayonets fixed. Taylor's men retired behind a fence and soon put the British to flight. The next morning Major Wemyss was found badly wounded. Sealey, who conducted the party, received a sabre cut from one of his own men by mistake, from which he died. The battle of Fish Dam was fought on November 9th, 1780.

On the evening before the battle of Fish Dam Ford, Col. Edward Lacey was returning from a trip through York and Chester counties with 150 recruits, many of whom were Irishmen, who had come into possession of a barrel of whiskey along the road and had freely imbibed. When about four miles from Sumter's camp a scouting party of British dragoons came into view. Col. Lacey, realizing the condition of his men, was holding a hurried conference with his officers as to plans to avoid an encounter, when some one cried out, "the red coats," and with one accord the recruits began to exclaim, "Is that the British? By Jove, Col. Lacey, let's at them! We'll give them a clatter!" Being no longer able to control his men, with shouts and yells and general commotion, they started for the British and put them to flight. Col. Lacey was only able to draw them off by turning at the forks of the road towards Sumter's camp and calling to his men that the "red coats" had gone in that direction. Gen. Sumter is said to have laughed heartily when he heard of the incident, and ordered

Col. Lacey to give his men a good supper but nothing more to drink.

Lord Cornwallis was soon apprised of affairs at Fish Dam and I find in Tarleton's Memoirs the following letter written by Cornwallis, at Winnsboro, on November 9, 1780:

"Dear Tarleton:

Major Wemyss attacked Sumter at Fish Dam at one o'clock this morning, contrary to his plan, which was to wait until daylight; the consequence is, that Wemyss is wounded and left, and about twenty men. Lieutenant Hovenden is wounded, but I believe the Legion has not lost much. Must beg of you to return immediately, leaving some horses for mounting men at Camden. I am under the greatest anxiety for Ninety-Six, and trust that you will lose no time in returning to me.

I am,

Yours sincerely,

CORNWALLIS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Tarleton."

After the battle at Fish Dam Ford, Gen. Sumter moved his command to Blackstock, on Tyger river. He was just reaching the river when Tarleton overtook him, The battle of Blackstock followed, being fought on November 25, 1780. The British loss has been given as about 200 killed and wounded, and the American casualties as three killed and three wounded. In this battle Gen. Sumter received a severe wound which disabled him for several months. The American and British reports seldom agree, the latter reporting in this fight Sumter was dangerously wounded, three of his colonels were killed and wounded, and about 120 of his men were killed and wounded. After the war one of Tarleton's officers published a book in England in which he severely censured his campaign in the Carolinas and challenged his figures in this battle. Tarleton stated in his reports that a woman had passed him on the march and by a nearer road managed to get word to the American forces of his approach. From best accounts this woman was Mary Dillard, of Laurens district.

Among the partisan leaders of the Revolution, furnished by Union County, were: Colonels Thomas Brandon, James Steen, Joseph Hughes, and Giles; Majors Thomas Young, Joseph McJunkin, and Jolly, and Captain John Savage. Among the names of soldiers who were prominent were Vance, Hollis, Young, Dillard, Chandler, Culbertson, Farr, Kennedy, Glenn, Sharpe, Cunningham, and Hart. Col. John Thomas, Sr., who was an old man,

living on the Fairforest, probably in Spartanburg district, was succeeded in command by his son Col. John Thomas, Jr. Col. Thomas Brandon was said to have killed four of Tarleton's dragoons with his own sword in the battle of Cowpens. Golden Tinsley, who had two brothers killed by the Tories on the Fairforest, was a well known scout.

Col. Joseph Hughes was one of the most daring and picturesque partisan leaders of the war. In the battle of Cowpens, Hughes' men began to retreat and he would run in front of them, tripping them up with his sword, until he rallied them and concealed them in some pines, from which they opened an unexpected fire on the enemy as the American lines were giving way. Tarleton's troops began to waver, and Hughes had saved the day. Learning that Col. Fletchall was gathering a supply of provisions for Ferguson at Hancock's mill, about four miles above town, Hughes, with Capt. Giles, Sharpe and others, surprised the Tory camp and completely routed them. Col. Hughes was the hero of innumerable skirmishes in Union County.

While on his way to join Gen. Daniel Morgan at Cowpens, Major Samuel Otterson learned that the battle had already begun. He determined to take his post at a cross-roads, where he knew the enemy would pass after the battle. In a short while a party of Tarleton's dragoons passed by, and Otterson called for volunteers to join him in the chase. Only one man responded. Otterson and his comrade kept the trail until dark, when the two men dashed in among the troopers, firing their pistols and demanding their surrender. Thinking they were being attacked by a considerable force, the entire command threw down their arms. The two men had captured thirty of Tarleton's troopers, whom they took to North Carolina as prisoners of war, neither of them closing his eyes in sleep until they had reached their destination, after several days' journey. William Sharpe, with several comrades, in a similar way, captured twenty Tories on a dark night at Grindal Shoals. Samuel Clowney, an Irishman whose home was on the Fairforest, with the aid of an unarmed negro, worked a similar ruse and captured five prisoners near Cedar Springs. When he was delivering his prisoners, Col. Thomas asked him, "Why, Paddy, how did you take all of these men?" Clowney replied, "May it please your honor, by me faith, Oye surrounded them."

William Kennedy, Esq., who was one of the first judges of the Quorum in Union district, lived on the Brandon place about one mile north-east of Monarch Mills, and did much for the cause. His son William Kennedy was one of the most conspicuous partisan leaders in the up-Country, who always refused to accept any office, but was the leader in many encounters. He was in a num-

ber of close places, but always got his man. On one occasion he and several companions were pursuing a Tory, who plunged his horse over a twenty foot embankment into the Fairforest when his escape had been cut off, but he was captured when he reached the opposite bank. It was said that William Kennedy never missed his aim, whether on foot or firing from horseback at full speed. Draper, in his book, "King's Mountain and Its Heroes," said that William Kennedy's rifle had a peculiar crack when fired, which his acquaintances recognized and when its report was heard, it was a common remark—"there is another Tory less." This book and a number of memoirs give much personal history of Union County's Revolutionary partisans.

The Memoirs of Major Thomas Young are in print, and throw light on the Revolutionary history of Union County. Major Young had a brother killed in a skirmish with the Tories at the forks of the road near Sardis church. The Tories were led by Captain Steedman, who owned what was later known as the Sartor mill place, on Tinker creek. Besides Young, two other Whigs were killed at Sardis, and they were buried under an oak tree where the fighting took place. Young's body was buried at Union church on Brown's creek. Steedman was afterwards captured, and Major Young, in his Memoirs, says: "Around Steedman's neck I fastened the rope as a reward for his cruelties." Steedman was buried at his home on Tinker creek.

On one occasion Major Young heard that a Tory command was stationed on Tyger river near what was later known as the Solomon Bobo place. Taking a few comrades, Young set out to obtain information for General Marion. Following the path of the river bank made by wild animals, and crawling through cane-brakes, Young finally came in sight of the British rendezvous. The soldiers were in a house carousing and an officer was sitting in the window. Resting his flint and steel rifle in the forks of a tree, Young fired and the officer fell out of the window dead.

Major Young received a sabre wound across the head in the battle of Cowpens, and he carried the scar to his grave. The late Judge William H. Wallace told the writer that, when he was quite a lad, he was carried over Cowpens battle-field by Majors Young and McJunkin, who pointed out to him their positions in the battle. Judge Wallace remembered hearing the strong voices of these old Revolutionary soldiers as they sang with the congregation in the Presbyterian church after it was moved to town. His father, Daniel Wallace, prepared a manuscript of Union County's history during the Revolution which was turned over to the historian William Gilmore Simms. In 1900 I interviewed a number of the old residents of Union County to obtain historical data and tra-

ditions of this period, and several of them had accounts which they had been told by participants.

Tradition says that two Tories were killed in the flat beyond Beulah church, and that they were buried on the hill near-by. At first no one was willing to allow them to be buried on his land. As a compromise, the graves were dug in the road on a line between the lands of William Porter and William Savage. A sassafras tree stood on the line and the heads of the Tories placed against the tree, one being on Porter's land and the other on Savage's side. It is said that a Tory, who was probably killed in the same skirmish, was buried at Fairview church. Tradition says that two Tories were buried on the hill between Tosh's branch and the residence of the late Major J. W. McLure.

Some years ago a large oak tree stood on a hill on Mr. W. J. Friday's farm, and it is said that an old Whig by the name of Hughes was hanged on this tree by the Tories. The sons of the old man pursued the murderers and overtook them at Fishing creek. Giving them time to pray, the boys speedily avenged their father's death. On one occasion Col. Brandon captured a notorious Tory. The trembling wretch begged so piteously for his life that Col. Brandon's men pleaded with their leader to spare him, but Col. Brandon shot him with his own pistol. It is said that on his death bed Col. Brandon remarked that this was the only act of his life that his conscience could not get rid of.

While in hiding at his home, Capt. Giles heard of the depredations of a notorious Tory in the neighborhood, and he determined to capture him. Collecting several Whigs, Giles soon located his man. The Tory began to retreat, dodging and firing from behind the trees. A running fight soon began, which did not end until they had reached Broad river. Here Giles called out to the Tory that they had been old neighbors and school boys together, and that, if he would surrender, he would send him across Broad river to the Tory camp. The Tory agreed and Giles ordered one of his men to carry him across. Some days afterwards the Tory's body was seen below this point, in the river. After the war, the "boatman" met Col. Giles in Union and rushed up to take his hand. Giles turned his back on the man, exclaiming: "I will never shake hands with a man who has betrayed my confidence."

Union County was the scene of some thrilling deeds of Dicey Langston, who waded Tyger river, with water up to her neck, to give intelligence of the plottings of a band of Tories. While returning from a Whig settlement in Spartanburg County, the leader of a Tory band placed a pistol at Dicey's breast and demanded information concerning the settlement she had left. Uncovering her neck and bosom, with the fire of patriotism flashing from her

eyes, she exclaimed: "You may shoot, if you dare, but I will not tell you." She once saved the life of her father by rushing between him and a pistol aimed at his breast by an infuriated Tory. On another occasion her brother sent home for his rifle. Dicey demanded the countersign agreed upon between herself and her brother. The messenger jestingly replied that she and the gun were now both in his possession. Cocking the gun and aiming it at the speaker, she exclaimed: "If it is in your possession, take it," and the countersign was immediately forthcoming.

Jane Thomas, wife of Col. John Thomas, Sr., while visiting her husband who was a prisoner at Ninety Six, overhearing a conversation of Tory women that the Loyalists intended to surprise the Whigs at Cedar Springs, hurried there and gave them warning. Nancy Jackson, who lived in an Irish settlement on Fairforest creek, kicked a Tory down stairs as he was descending, loaded with plunder. Ann Hamilton was insulted by a Tory, who was about to apply a torch to her father's house. Seizing the ruffian by the collar, she sent him sprawling headlong down a flight of steps. Bill Haynsworth, a notorious Tory, visited Samuel McJunkin's house to plunder. He placed a quilt he had taken from the house on his horse, when Jane, the daughter of Samuel McJunkin, grabbed it. A scuffle ensued in which Haynsworth slipped, and Jane McJunkin placing her foot on his breast, snatched the quilt from his grasp. Anne Kennedy, who lived with her father William Kennedy, Esq., on Brown's creek, passed through a band of Tories to carry a message to Gen. Morgan. The story of Mary Musgrove, with some added romance, is told in "Horse Shoe Robinson." Benjamin West was captured by the Tories, hacked on the head with a sword, and the party stopped at Mrs. Wofford's, the great-great grand mother of Calvin Mayes, of West Springs, and ordered her to cook something to eat. She took off her handkerchief and bound up the wounded man's head. The Tories proceeded towards Glenn Springs, where West was hanged. Mrs. Wofford and some other women cut down the body and dragged it on a sled several miles to his home near the Winsmith place, where they buried it.

It is told that John Miller, a Hibernian Whig, of Rutherford County, N. C., who had taken part in many engagements in this section, was called upon by a brother elder to lead the congregation in prayer. After returning thanks for many victories of the patriots, which were enumerated, he added, "including the evermemorable and glorious battle of Coopens (Cowpens) where we made the proud Gineral Tarleton run doon (down) the road helterskelter, and, Good Lord, if ya had na suffered the cruel Tories

to burn Billy Hill's iron works, we would na asked any mair favors at thy hands. Amen."

Union County is shown on an old map as having once been a part of Anson County, N. C., and later it was a part of Ninety-Six district. In 1792, by an act of the Legislature, Pinckneyville, the old county seat, received its name. The court house and jail were moved to Union village in 1800. In 1797 the Legislature granted a charter to the Alexandria College, the preamble stating that "the Rev. Joseph Alexander, having taught a grammar school near Pinckneyville, in which a considerable number of students have made great proficiency in literary education, and it being thought by many pious and public spirited men, that great advantages would result." Governor Johnson was one of Alexander's pupils. In 1811 the Union Library Association was chartered by the Legislature. Mills' Statistics of South Carolina, written in 1826, stated: "There is a library society established in the village, which has a respectable library. It is to be regretted that circulating libraries are not common in the district, and measures taken to excite a taste for reading among the people." The same writer stated that the village of Union then contained about twenty houses and 200 inhabitants, a handsome stone court house and jail, recently erected, a respectable academy, and a Presbyterian church; that the best lands near the rivers sold for between twenty and thirty dollars per acre, while some of the uplands would not bring more than from three to six dollars per acre; that field hands were hired at the rates of from eight to ten dollars per month. In 1827 an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the commissioners of the streets for the village of Union, "to superintend and keep in repair the spring supplying the said village with water, and for better carrying such object into effect, they are authorized to use any money arising from the license of billiard tables, retailing spirituous liquors, and any fines or forfeitures which shall come into their hands." There is a record of a trial for witchcraft in Union County, and possibly one of the last trials in America, in which witchcraft was sought to be made an issue, was held at Lancaster, S. C., before Judge David Johnson, of Union, afterwards governor. The proceedings of this trial may be found in the appendix of Vol. II, South Carolina Statutes, page 743. Col. J. M. Gadberry, of Union, had the honor of naming the Palmetto Regiment, which achieved renown on the fields of Mexico. In the early days there were several acts passed by the Legislature in regard to opening navigation on Broad and Pacolet rivers, but, after considerable expenditures, including locks at Lockhart Shoals, the work was abandoned. The county was with-

out transportation facilities until the railroad from Columbia reached Union on October 18, 1858.

Coming down to the War between the States, we find that Union was loyal to the principles bequeathed to her by our Revolutionary fathers. On the passage of the Ordinance of Secession in defense of States Rights, Union immediately sent a strong Company of minute men under Capt. J. M. Gadberry to Charleston, which was one of the ten companies that organized Col. Maxcy Gregg's First South Carolina regiment, and they were the first troops to reach Virginia in response to her call for help to repel the invaders of her soil.

The Johnson Rifles, Goshen Hill and Pea Ridge companies were the next soldiers from Union to enter the services of the Confederacy. They were commanded by Captains Wesley Goss, Jack Giles and Thomas Glenn. Capt. Giles was killed at Seven Pines as Colonel of the 5th Regiment, and James Douglas was captain in command of the company at the surrender. Capt. Goss was Lieut.-Colonel of the regiment when the war ended, and Richard Johnson was then captain in command of the Johnson Rifles. Capt. Glenn resigned and J. B. Steedman was made captain of the Pea Ridge company. The fighting character of these companies can be estimated when it is remembered that they belonged to the brigade of Gen. Micah Jenkins, a dashing young officer who was killed at the battle of the Wilderness.

The next trio of companies to leave Union were commanded by Captains Charlie Boyd, W. H. Gist and Dr. William Sims. They united with other companies in organizing the 15th South Carolina Regiment. Hon. Joe. Gist, of Union, was elected Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment, and Capt. W. H. Gist major. Major Gist was Lieutenant Colonel in command of the regiment, when killed in the battle of Knoxville, Tenn.

Capt. Boyd was killed on the picket line in Virginia, and John R. Jeffries was the captain in command of the company at the surrender. Capt. Sims and then Capt. William Briggs, because of ill health, resigned the command of the Mt. Tabor company. Captain F. M. Farr, then a mere boy, just graduated from the Citadel, was captain in command of the company at the surrender.

Four more companies now entered the army from Union commanded by Captains F. Scaife, William McJunkin, Felix Walker and Tim Malone. They were the leading factors in organizing the 18th Regiment, a command that wore in a marked degree the earmarks of Union from start to finish. J. M. Gadberry, colonel, and F. Scaife, lieutenant Colonel, were both Union men, while W. H. Wallace, in the ranks of the Macbeth Light Artillery, received the appointment of adjutant. At the reorganization of the troops,

one year later, Col. Scaife retired and Adjt. Wallace was elected lieutenant-colonel. When Col. Gadberry was killed at Second Manassas, Wallace was elected colonel, and was general commanding the brigade at the surrender. When Wallace was made colonel, another Union man, Capt. Robt. Betsill, for meritorious conduct, was promoted major over three senior captains of the regiment, and was in command of the regiment at the surrender. Steve Shelton was the last Captain of Gist's old company. After the promotion of Adjutant Wallace, Clough Sims, another Union man, was appointed adjutant, and when he was killed in front of Petersburg, another Union man, William Munro, was appointed adjutant.

This command, with the brigade to which it belonged, will live in history as the troops that suffered in the blow-up in front of Petersburg. Among the many Union county soldiers buried alive in the crater, Capt. Charner Greer, of Company A, was entombed in his riffle pit, but by dexterous use of his sword cut his way out to find himself surrounded by blue coats, and he was saved from capture by the timely charge of Mahone's brigade. The late Col. John L. Young made the following notes in regard to Company A: "Of the whole number enrolled—175—only 25 were surrendered at Appomatox. The remainder, 150, was killed, wounded and missing."

Capt. Christopher Winsmith's company was made up about equally of men from the counties of Union and Spartanburg. It belonged to the Palmetto Sharpshooters and to Jenkins' fighting brigade, and was badly shot to pieces. There may have been other infantry companies from Union that are not now recalled. The only cavalry company that went from Union was under the command of Capt. I. G. McKissick. It was a company of stalwart men—no better in the service. Capt. McKissick was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, and Lieutenant J. H. Jeter was in command of the company at the surrender.

The Macbeth Light Artillery was the only artillery company from Union. It was under the command of Capt. Robert Boyce. The company's baptismal fight was at Graveyard Hill, near Rappahannock Station. It was completely overwhelmed by the superior numbers and the caliber of the enemy's guns, already occupying a superior position but extricated itself without capture.

In the Second Manassas the company went into action on the left flank of the Federals, and, in the language of Gen. Longstreet, by aid of another company, in less than ten minutes thrice broke the triple columns of the enemy, marching in overwhelming numbers against Jackson's battle-thinned lines. At Sharspburg the Macbeth was left unsupported on Lee's right center, when, through

a mistaken order, brigade after brigade fell back to the foot of the hill, but with a courage that counted no odds and with a rapid and deadly fire, with double shotted canister at close range, the enemy were kept back until the 18th South Carolina came to its support. Virtually without support, the Macbeth beat back 1,500 troops at Asheville, N. C., and in this action fired the last cannon of the Confederacy east of the Mississippi River. B. A. Jeter was captain of the company at the close of the war.

Gen. States Rights Gist, another Union man, was killed at Franklin, Tenn., in command of a South Carolina brigade.

Incidents in Union County's history during the days of reconstruction are told in published narratives of South Carolina's trials during that period, and the Congressional Record contains much unwritten history of the stormy days until the State was redeemed from the rule of carpet-baggers and negro domination forced on the people at the point of Federal bayonets. When the State was being redeemed from radical rule, Gen. W. H. Wallace was speaker of the "Wallace House." During the reconstruction period a part of the Seventh Cavalry was stationed at Union, one company, under Col. Thomson, being encamped on the old Powell place, and two companies, under Capt. French and Col. Tom Custer, had their camps on the north side of Main Street, about a mile from town. Later, these troops were sent west to fight the Indians and, on June 25, 1876, Gen. George A. Custer and his entire command were massacred in the battle of the Little Big Horn. In this battle, Rain-in-the-Face, who years before had been arrested by Col. Tom Custer, now sought his revenge by cutting out and eating the heart and liver of the man who had humiliated him. While at Union, Col. Tom Custer was made a Mason by the Union Lodge. One of Custer's men, who died while the command was at Union, was buried in the Episcopal Church yard and several in the town cemetery, the bodies being later removed to a national cemetery.

In the Spanish-American War, Union County was represented by the Johnson Rifles, Capt. James E. Hunter commanding; William C. McGowan and C. H. Norman, lieutenants; R. L. McNally, first sergeant; and the second sergeant was Macbeth Young, who later rendered conspicuous service on the County Exemption Board during the war with Germany.

The history of Union County in the World War need not now be written, as it is fresh in the minds of the people. Union County is said to have been the first county in the United States to furnish its quota. No men were called in the first draft, as more than the required number had already volunteered.

The citizens of Union County have served in positions of res-

ponsibility in times of peace, as they have done on the field of battle. Abraham T. Nott, David Johnson, Sr., T. N. Dawkins, William H. Wallace, and D. A. Townsend served on the bench; Abraham Nott, Joseph Gist, Sr., Col. Clowney, and Daniel Wallace represented the district in Congress; David Johnson, Sr., W. H. Gist, Sr., and T. B. Jeter were governors of the State; and James Davis was the founder of the State Asylum for the Insane. In 1893, T. C. Duncan built the first cotton mill and started the work which resulted in the county's becoming a textile manufacturing center, before which time the people relied upon agriculture as their only sustaining industry.

Union County has in her historical background the deeds of a bold yeomanry, which have been "their country's pride." Whether in daily pursuits or in the country's cause, the people of Union have always met the test when truth and honor called for defenders, and posterity will have no reason to be ashamed of the place Union County is destined to occupy in the history of South Carolina.

II.

NATURAL RESOURCES

R. M. Hope.

Geography

Union County is located in the northwestern part of South Carolina, wholly within the Piedmont plateau. It is bounded on the north by the Pacolet River, which separates it from Cherokee County; on the east by Broad River, which separates it from York, Chester, and Fairfield counties; on the south by the Tiger and Enoree rivers, which separate it from Newberry and Laurens counties; and on the west by Spartanburg County. The area of the county is 492 square miles, or 314,488 acres; in size, ranking thirty-seventh among the counties of the State.

The general topography of the county is that of a moderately sloping plain, so thoroughly dissected by stream erosion, that much of the county is, when considered in detail, rolling and hilly. Minor ridges extend across the northern part of the county, and another across the southern part between the Tiger and Enoree rivers. The streams have rapid currents, and but little overflow land has been developed in the wearing down of the uplands. Occasionally, the slopes along streams are quite abrupt, but in most cases they are moderately sloping. Hence, most of the county is suitable for agricultural operations, but there are many slopes sufficiently steep to cause the soils to erode badly under cultivation, unless terraced or left in timber and grass.

Climate

The climate of Union County is mild and equable, and admirably suited to a wide range of crops. While the variation in temperature is greater than that along the seacoast, it is much less than that prevailing in the mountainous country farther inland. The summers are long and hot; the winters short and mild. With occasional exceptions the summer weather is not oppressive. Usually there is freezing weather during the winter months, with occasional sleet storms and snow flurries. Outdoor work is possible, however, during the greater part of the winter. The average date of the last killing frost in the spring is April 3, and of the

first in the fall October 26, giving a growing season of about seven months. The county has an average annual rainfall of about 48 inches. The precipitation is well distributed throughout the growing season and is ample for the successful production of crops.

Following is a table of the normal monthly, seasonal, and annual temperature and precipitation at Santuck.

Normal Monthly, Seasonal, and Annual Temperature and Precipitation at Santuck

Month	Temperature			Precipitation		
	Mean.	Absolute Maximum.	Absolute Minimum.	Mean.	Driest Year.	Wettest Year.
December	43.2	80	1	4.10	3.96	4.20
January	42.1	74	6	3.52	2.35	6.41
February	41.6	75	(-11)	5.19	3.92	5.82
Winter	48.3			12.81	10.23	16.43
March	53.8	92	12	4.23	3.03	4.49
April	59.3	93	24	3.61	0.98	2.88
May	70.1	101	36	3.04	1.75	2.86
Spring	61.1			10.88	5.76	10.23
June	76.2	100	46	3.99	2.72	4.47
July	79.3	104	52	4.89	7.13	4.66
August	78.1	105	53	5.79	9.57	14.99
Summer	77.9			14.67	19.42	23.82
September	73.0	100	39	3.41	1.00	1.75
October	61.0	92	26	3.24	0.38	6.26
November	51.2	80	13	2.90	3.19	1.86
Winter	61.7			9.55	4.57	9.87
Year	60.8	105	(-11)	47.91	39.99	60.35

Altitude

Elevations above sea level in Union County vary from nearly 700 feet in the northwestern part of the county to about 300 feet at Broad River in the southeastern part. The South Carolina Weather Bureau records the elevation at Santuck as 512 feet above sea level. Topographically, the county as a whole, is well adapted to agricultural operations, but some of the steepest slopes are so gullied as to be of no value for agriculture.

Soils

The soils of Union County are separated according to origin into two groups; the residual upland soils and the alluvial soils of the river and minor stream bottoms.

In Union County there are fifteen distinct soil types mapped, and these types are separated mainly on the basis of the texture. They are grouped into seven series on the basis of similarity of origin, color, or range of color of the soil and subsoil and general topographic conditions. The area and names of the seven series are as follows: Cecil, 80.1 per cent; Meadow, 6.2 per cent; Appling, 5.2 per cent; Iredell, 4.8 per cent; Congaree, 1.3 per cent; Mecklenburg, 0.7 per cent; and, rough gullied, 0.7 per cent. The first series comprises over two-thirds of the land area of the county. Hence, it is worthy of a detailed description.

The most predominant soil around the city of Union is the Cecil sandy loam, with spots of Cecil clay loam intermingled. In the vicinity of Jonesville, there is a wide variation in the type of soil. The Cecil sandy loam is the most important type, but there are spots of Cecil coarse sandy loam and Cecil fine sandy loam. In the Pea Ridge section of the county, the Cecil sandy loam is practically the only type of soil to be found. The Cecil stony clay is found on the hill surrounding Lockhart. This is probably the largest development of this type of soil in the county. In the southern section of the county, around Carlisle and Santuck, the prevailing type of soil is the Cecil coarse sandy loam, but the Appling coarse sandy loam is predominant around and north of Santuck, and is known as "Santuck land."

The Cecil sandy loam is the most extensive soil type in the county. Its surface soil extending to a depth of about five to seven inches is predominantly gray, ranging to grayish brown or light brown. It is a good general farming soil, easy to cultivate and responsive to good treatment. It gives good yields of cotton, corn, oats, and forage crops. It is also well suited for use in dairying and stock raising. This type of soil is widely developed

in the southwestern section in the vicinity of Sedalia. A large area of this type of soil occurs in the Pea Ridge section of the county.

The Cecil clay loam comprises 21.6 per cent of the land area of the county. It varies from a stiff clay to a red clay loam, having a stiff tenacious, red clay subsoil. The Cecil clay loam is formed largely by erosion, which has more or less completely removed the original sandy surface. Practically all of the Cecil clay loam has been or is being cultivated. Cotton, corn, and oats are about the only crops grown. The yields from these crops are not high, but with improvement of the tilth of the soil and proper fertilization, together with the growing of leguminous crops, there can be no reason why yields could not be greatly increased. The largest single body of this soil occurs in the southeastern part, south of Carlisle.

The Cecil fine sandy loam comprises about 12.2 per cent of the land area of the county. Its surface soil is gray, ranging to light brown. It is underlain by a red clay similar to the subsoil of the Cecil sandy loam. The surface varies from gently rolling to slightly hilly. Drainage is practically everywhere well developed. This soil is one of the best upland soils of the county for general farming. It is easily tilled, and wherever care is exercised, crops give a good yield. The largest development of this soil type is in the vicinity of Cross Keys and West Springs.

Mineral Resources

The mineral resources of Union County, as far as yet discovered, consist of granite, gold, marble, and soapstone. None of these seem to have been mined for a long time. In most cases they have been prospected for a short time but soon were abandoned altogether.

Granite of good texture is found about 1.5 miles south of Union, and 3.9 miles west of Union. Both of these quarries are utilized by the city and county respectively, as a source of supply for road material.

An extensive exposure of coarse soapstone has been found near Lockhart.

Marble has been found 12 miles southwest of Union, but mining has been abandoned altogether.

Several deposits of gold have been discovered near West Springs, and Glenn Springs. The Ophir mine near Glenn Springs was an irregular producer of gold during 1906. The inclusions are of such a character as to make the cost of mining all out of proportion to the profits secured.

Timber

According to the 1920 Census, there are 91,881 acres of woodland in Union County. This is 29.2 per cent of the total area of the county, Union ranking sixteenth in this particular. The best consists of short leaf pine. Walnut, yellow poplar, oak and gum, are in the mixture of hardwoods.

Statistics are not available as to the number of feet of merchantable timber specific for the county. The 1921 report of the State Commissioner of Agriculture gives Union County $50,000 as the value of the lumber and timber products for that year.

The four industries in Union County which outrank the lumber business in 1921 are electricity, mineral and soda waters, oil mills, and textile establishments.

It is interesting to note the timber situation in the State as a whole. In 1919 the United States Forest Service recorded 13,889,000,000 feet as the stand of merchantable pine timber in South Carolina. The figure given for 1908 is approximately 45,000,000,000. The decrease is rapidly seen to be marked. The annual growth in the State is estimated to be 250,000,000 feet. Over the country as a whole, our consumption of timber is four times as great as our annual growth. At this rate, and it represents a conservative estimate, we are sustaining in this State, a deficit of three-quarters of a billion feet annually. Such forest depletion will not allow many years until we have killed the goose that laid the golden egg. It is time we are taking intelligent steps toward the proper utilization or conservation of our forest resources.

Water Power

The high altitude of Union County has given rise to numerous streams. The Broad River, forming the dividing line between Union and Chester counties, and the Tiger River flowing through the southwestern portion of the county are the most important streams.

The data available on our waterpower resources in South Carolina are very meagre and unsatisfying. The following are derived largely from Watson's Handbook of South Carolina.

The Broad River rises in the mountains of North Carolina, and carrying the drainage from 1,400 square miles, it enters this State at an elevation of 120 feet above sea level, giving a total fall of 630 feet and having a total drainage area of 4,950 square miles.

The Union Manufacturing and Power Company located at Neal's Shoals has made a 24-foot development, giving 8,000 horse power, which is used to drive cotton mills in Union.

At Lockhart Shoals, about 12 miles above the Union Manufacturing and Power Company's dam, the river has a fall of 50 feet and a drainage area of 2,400 square miles. The Lockhart Power Company has recently constructed a dam and power house at this point, which ranks as one of the largest of the State. The plant is developed for 15,000 horse power, and under the present scheme is complete. It has a 33,000 volt transmission line extending to Union and Jonesville.

There are estimated to be 250 feet of undeveloped fall on this river, which could be developed at other points.

The Tiger river has a drainage area of 920 square miles and a fall of 6 or 7 feet to the mile. Its powers are small, but its head waters are capable of furnishing several hundred horse power. At Hill's Factory between Union and Laurens on this river, there is a fall of 40 feet which should be of value. The drainage area at this point is 308 square miles.

III.

UNION COUNTY TOWNS

R. M. Hope.

Union

In the Piedmont section of the State on the main line of the Southern Railroad, between Columbia and Spartanburg, stands the city of Union, the county seat of Union County. To most South Carolinians Union needs no introduction; for, it has long been known for its high grade citizenship, its hospitality and cordiality, as well as for its patriotism and progressiveness.

The history of Union begins in the year 1755 when a church was built near the site of the present Monarch Mills, and known as Union Church, possibly because Presbyterians, Episcopalians and all denominations worshipped here together.

The population of the city of Union proper was 6,141, according to the 1920 Census. Including its suburbs, the inhabitants number 14,000. The large number of cotton mills account for some of these people, there being four cotton mills in the suburbs of Union, and two big hosiery mills. Although the city of Union is not a manufacturing city, still there are a number of important manufacturing concerns in the town. Some of the more important ones are: An extensively advertised stock remedies and shampoo soap manufacturing concern; a large cannery putting out "Union Maid Products;" an up-to-date laundry; an iron foundry; a coffin factory; and a cotton oil mill.

The city owns its electric light plant and its water works and sewerage system, both being worth approximately $236,022.23. There are 23 miles of cement pavement; and, $300,000 worth of paved streets are now under construction, which when completed will give Union a paved street for all of its principal thoroughfares.

The city also owns its public recreation grounds of 8 acres, composed of a splendid ball ground, a swimming pool, and complete modern playground equipment.

There are four banks in Union; The Nicholson Bank and Trust Company, Emslie Nicholson, President, with a capital stock of

$200,000; The Citizens National Bank, Richard I. Morgan, President, which is capitalized at $150,000; The Bank of Union, C. C. Sanders, President, with a capital stock of $150,000; and The Farmers Bank and Trust Company, C. H. Peake, President, with a capital stock of $100,000.

There are two newspapers; one a daily, and the other a weekly. Mr. L. M. Rice is editor of "The Union Daily Times," and Mr. Allan Nicholson is editor of "The Progress."

Something of special interest to the people of Union at present is the erection of a $100,000 modern hotel to be opened in 1924. This project has been successfully handled through the live organization known as the Young Men's Business League, of which Mr. W. S. Nicholson is president.

In the chapter on "Evidences of Progress" will be found a fuller discussion of the organizations and institutions which are contributing towards making Union move securely forward among the progressive towns of the State.

Jonesville

Jonesville, the second largest town in the county, is situated in the northern part of Union County, on the Columbia and Asheville division of the Southern Railroad, ten miles north of Union, and eighteen miles south of Spartanburg, and is located in the very heart of the Piedmont. The population, acording to the United States Census of 1920 was 1,209.

The town of Jonesville gets its name from Charles Jones, one of the pioneers in that section of the country. Mr. Jones lived one mile north of the town, only a short distance from the Southern Railroad. The first postoffice, of which he was postmaster, was kept there, but was finally moved to its present location near the center of town. When the Spartanburg and Union Railroad was completed in 1858, the town was in its embryo; the postoffice, depot, three stores, and two residences being all of the buildings there. There was little or no growth until the years 1875 to 1879, when churches were organized, and schools were built. In the year 1876, the town was incorporated, with B. B. Foster, leader of the dry ticket, as the first Intendant.

Jonesville has quite a number of business institutions for a town of its size. There are perhaps twenty-five stores in the town, an oil mill, a cotton mill, an opera house, garages, and many minor institutions. In addition to these, there are two banks, the Bank of Jonesville, which is capitalized at $50,000; Everybody's Bank, which has a capital stock of $25,000. A point of special interest is the nice brick school building, with the best

of modern equipment. The people of Jonesville are taking much pride in their school and are making strong efforts to give their children the best educational advantages possible.

With excellent advantages of location, a good high school, healthy climate, good telephone system, and the best railroad facilities, Jonesville is a growing town. Its business enterprises are increasing both in number and in magnitude. It has thus far developed remarkably for its age and bids fair in the future to surpass all previous records for improvements.

Lockhart

Lockhart is one of the thriving mill towns of South Carolina, with about two thousand inhabitants. Although it has existed for only about twenty-seven years, it has grown to be one of the flourishing mill villages of the State and ranks third in the county in size and importance. Great progress has been made during the last few years, and, when present plans are completed, the population will be increased to about twenty-three hundred people, and the mills will run both day and night. The town is situated on the banks of Broad River just across from Chester County.

In the year 1896, a stock company, under the leadership of Mr. John Cary, decided to build a mill at the point where the present town is located. Their decision was influenced greatly by the fact that at this point there is a 50 foot fall in the river which would give an ample supply of water power to run the mill. The machinery for this mill was hauled by wagon from the nearest railroad station, which at that time was Sharon, a distance of 23 miles. After many years of toil and discouragement the mill was completed, being equipped with 25,000 spindles. Mr. Cary became the first president of the mill. In 1905 a second mill containing 40,000 spindles was built, it being run by water power also. In 1907 Mr. Cary resigned and Mr. Alfred Moore became president, and following him Mr. W. D. Anderson was president. However, in 1914, Mr. C. E. Winchester became the head of the mills with the title of Treasurer. In 1918, the Lockhart Mills were combined with the Monarch Mills, with Mr. Emslie Nicholson as Treasurer, and Mr. J. Roy Fant as Assistant Treasurer and General Manager of both mills. A railroad was built early in the Twentieth Century from Lockhart, a distance of 13 miles, joining the main line of the Southern Railroad at Lockhart Junction.

Many years ago cotton was floated down Broad River to be loaded in Columbia for shipment. A canal had to be built at a point near the present town in order that the rafts might avoid

the shoals which have always been called Lockhart Shoals. The ruins of the canal still remain.

In 1915 it was found necessary to enlarge the dam in order to supply enough water to pull the two mills. Again, in 1922, a power plant was completed which now furnishes electric power for the mills at Lockhart, Union, Buffalo, and Jonesville.

In 1921 a magnificent steel and concrete bridge, of 700 foot span was built across Broad River at Lockhart. This structure joins Union and Chester counties, and with the splendid highways now being constructed in both counties, makes it one of the main highways from the lower part of the State to the mountains.

Lockhart is a progressive little mill village, with paved streets, running water, and electric lights in all the homes, a nice theatre, and an up-to-date swimming pool. Lockhart has four church congregations, two Baptist, one Presbyterian, and one Methodist. Only the Baptists and Presbyterians have church buildings of their own, but the Methodists expect to build soon. A handsome school building has recently been completed, being provided with all modern conveniences. There is an enrollment of 409, with 12 teachers.

Lockhart has shown marked growth in the past few years, and gives every evidence that it will continue to grow during the coming years in all that goes to make up a progressive community.

Buffalo

Buffalo is a mill village situated about the central part of Union County, and lies four miles west of the city of Union on the Union-Buffalo and Carolina Railroad which runs from Buffalo through Union to the Seaboard. It is on the State Highway between Union and Spartanburg.

It is first and last a mill town. The Buffalo plant of the Union-Buffalo Mills Company is located there in the valley of Buffalo Creek. The town proper is built on a hill west of this stream and is about 1,150 feet above sea level. Its population of eighteen hundred occupy three hundred and seventy nicely built, three to nine room dwelling houses. The village also has two churches, a large school house, four grocery stores, two drug stores, two meat markets, a bank, a beautiful theatre building, and a nice ball park. To make everything up-to-date in the village, five and one-half miles of sewage mains, and five miles of cast iron water mains have been laid. There are also eighteen thousand feet of concrete sidewalk with curb and gutters.

Some of the features of special mention in this village are the handsome mill structure with its fine office building, the well

equipped $30,000 theatre building, the handsome ball park, and the power plant.

Carlisle

After the completion of the Southern Railway between Spartanburg and Columbia in the year 1854, there began to form a little settlement fifteen miles south of what is now Union. This settlement took the name of Fish Dam, because near it, on Broad River, was a ferry known as Fish Dam Ferry. This ferry, in turn, took its name from an old fish dam erected near it in the same river, by means of which, it is said, there were caught great quantities of shad that were hauled away by the wagon loads. The old ferry is of historical importance because of the Revolutionary "Battle of Fish Dam," fought near it.

Fish Dam did not increase in population to any considerable degree until the Seaboard Air Line Railroad was built near it in the year 1892. This railroad crossed the Southern Railroad at a point about a mile above Fish Dam, and the station was moved to that point.

At this time certain parties in Union, S. C., formed an investment company and bought a large tract of land near the junction of these two roads; and hoping to boost the place, had the name of the postoffice changed from Fish Dam to Carlisle, thinking thereby the name would be of some attraction and bring about industrial development.

The first business of Carlisle began when J. G. Rice and Company opened up a store of general merchandise. It may be added also that Mr. Rice was one of the earliest settlers of Carlisle, and figured largely in its advancement. Other early settlers were: G. W. Hill, Russell Jeter, J. T. Hill, J. P. Sartor, William Kelly, John W. Kelly, Jas. B. Jeter, J. C. Richards, Jas. Tucker, W. T. Jeter, Dr. Larry Sims, Pink Sims, and Tom Jeter.

Carlisle of today has a population of 367 (Census of 1920), which is an increase over the censuses taken prior to this time. It is located in the center of a good farming and timber section; the chief crops of which are cotton and corn. Being situated at the junction of the Southern and Seaboard railways, its railroad facilities are excellent. Within the last three years there have also been many improvements made as to highway construction, so that there are now two main top-soiled highways, along with a number of other roads in good condition leading into Carlisle.

Among the number of thriving enterprises in Carlisle are included two very progressive banks, several merchandise establishments, two large warehouses, and recently there has been es-

tablishd a large lumber mill. Carlisle has three churches and a comparatively new school building.

The negroes also take an active part in the growth of the town. Besides getting up a number of small businesses for themselves, they have erected five churches and there is a school for them within the incorporated limits.

Santuc

A good many people have asked me if the name "Santuc" was not an Indian name, and I am afraid I have answered these somewhat evasively, conveying the impression that it was. As a matter of fact, Santuc was so named (as are several other localities in South Carolina) simply because of the character of the soil: it was originally "Sand Tuck," later becoming "Santuc" either for euphony's sake or because some one was a poor speller. Nor has Santuc any right to be called a town, either, for except a brief period in the eighties, before the building of the Seaboard Railroad, by Carlisle, Santuc never was incorporated as a town and has always prided itself on being a locality—not a municipality—and it is this locality, with its century old traditions and history of which the present day Santucian is so proud.

Santuc township, one of the largest in the county, runs from near Hughes's Ferry on Broad River southwest to the Tyger, but the true Santuc—the Santuc to which all loyal Santucians, whether you meet them in Columbia or Timbuctoo, are so devoted, is an area of about 35 to 40 square miles with Santuc village as an approximate center. This area is sandy and comparatively level, while the rest of Union County is clayey and hilly.

The Quakers who came early in the 18th Century, were the first settlers of Santuc. About 1750, the Virginians came in considerable numbers and following Braddock's defeat in 1755 there was a large number of Pennsylvanians who settled here. The Quakers all left between 1800 and 1820, due to their opposition to slavery, and settled in southern Ohio and Indiana. Later, during the War of Secession, these same Quakers were the most determined haters and opponents of the Southern Cause. The Pennsylvanians, though they were never slave holders to any extent, nor to any great degree, large landowners, remained, and today their descendants form some of our most reliable and substantial citizens. The Virginians owned slaves, became prosperous and were large plantation owners. Our Santuc people of today are largely descendants of these pioneers, and fully half of the families here can trace their lineage back to the Revolution. It speaks well for any community when its people hold on to the

soil, the customs, and may I add, the prejudices, inherent for a century and a half.

Santuc village, as it stands today, is a little "settlement" of half a dozen stores, three churches, a ginnery, and a modern school building.

To the west of the town four or five miles, is the ruin of "Fort Otterson," an old fort and block house built about 1760 for protection against the Indians; and, later during the Revolutionary War, the scene of many scrimmages between the Whigs and Tories. A writer in "The State" recently gave the location of this old fort as being at Bowles' Hill on Broad River, seven or eight miles to the southeast. For the sake of correctness, the local D. A. R should have this matter settled now and definitely.

Perhaps the greatest asset of Santuc has not been its natural advantages, either in an agricultural or manufacturing sense, but its people. Santuc people have always had good schools. Even fifty years ago, when the public school system of our county and State was almost zero, Santuc was noted for her schools and her well informed people. Probably from no rural district in the State have more boys and girls gone forth to high schools and colleges in proportion to its population than from Santuc. The chief strength of Santuc has always been its educated and "well read" farming class—men and women who can hold their own in any company, no matter how well informed.

In agriculture, like all the rest of the Piedmont country, Santuc has been an exclusively cotton growing section, and under the "share cropper" system, has let her soil become run down and eroded, until much of her lands are not now profitable. Yet, there is no section of the whole country that is the superior of Santuc for growing small fruits and grapes. Peaches, too, do extremely well.

It would not be fair to Santuc to close this short sketch without telling something of its churches and the religious side of its people. As I said at the outset, the original settler were from Virginia and Pennsylvania chiefly; the Virginians were Episcopalians, the Pennsylvanians, almost to a man, were Presbyterians; the Baptists, now so numerous in this section, were almost without representation, while the Methodists, except for an occasional circuit rider from the North, were almost unknown. Two miles from Santuc was old Cane Creek Church (Presbyterian) built in 1784, and rich in historic reminiscences. This church was one of the three oldest in Union County and its first session was composed of 4 elders—all four Revolutionary soldiers; two of them majors in the Continental Army, and one the first sheriff of Union County. About 1882 this building was torn down and moved to

the village of Santuc, the material of the old building being largely used in the new.

The Baptists began worshipping about 1845 in a ramshackle old house in a grove just northwest of Santuc station. This house was destroyed a little later and a commodious building was erected. This building was destroyed by fire, said to be incendiary, and in 1854, the present large building was erected by the rapidly increasing congregation. Its interior was remodelled in 1921.

The Methodist Church was built about 40 years ago and was an offshoot of old Gilliam's Chapel, three miles west of Santuc.

These are the three churches of Santuc. Today, in Santuc, nearly 50 per cent of the church members are Baptists, the Presbyterians coming next, and the Methodists third. I know of no Episcopalians here. The people are a religious people, serving God, obeying the law and standing always for what is right and best in citizenship.

Cross Keys

Cross Keys is a purely rural spot, not having a corporate government, nor even the close proximity of a railroad, but it is the civic center of a township by the same name. It is situated on the Old Buncombe Road, 67 miles northwest of Columbia at the point where the Union to Laurens top-soil State Highway crosses, being 12 miles south of Union, the nearest railroad point.

The enterprises other than purely agricultural pursuits, are ample country store facilities, ginneries, mills, etc., such as are usually found in the center of a thriving farming section. From a farming viewpoint, Cross Keys is easily among the best townships in its section of the State. The soil is naturally fertile, and varies in type from the finest sandy loams to the full red clays. Seventy per cent of the land is level enough to warrant the successful operation of modern farming machinery, and is, at the same time, undulating enough to secure perfect natural drainage.

Relatively dense population, substantial homes, well kept farms, good roads, excellent schools, and live churches are outstanding characteristics of this community. Ownership of homes and farms, it is needless to say, predominate. Social relations are of the finest. Besides schools and churches there are the Masonic, Eastern Star, Woodmen, Junior U. D. C.'s and some minor organizations, all of which contribute to make this a fine place in which to live.

Traditions of the raising of a mighty flag-pole and bon fires on receipt of the news of the Declaration of Independence, of mus-

terings and volunteering and actual records of service, testify to the patriotic proclivities of our forebears.

Historically, much could be said, but space is limited. Among the earlier settlers were the Bobos, Murphys, Baileys, Wilburns, Rays, Betsills, Martins, Boyces, and Normans, all of whom, except the last three, left numerous descendants which still occupy this and contiguous vicinities.

Some of the interesting land marks of older days are: The Cross Keys Mansion, built in 1812 by the Bobos; the Myers Home, and the Boyces Home, built about the same time; and the Betsill Home, built in 1827.

Possibly the greatest contribution of Cross Keys to the world is in the number and quality of her citizens that have gone into other communities. Many of the leading citizens of a half dozen adjacent towns were born and reared in old Cross Keys, or are of parents reared there. This sturdiness and sobriety of character is traceable to the influence of her churches which have always stood for a high ideal in living. Old Padgett's Creek, a Baptist church, has stood for over 130 years as a mighty power in shaping the life and character, not only of her membership, but of the entire community. Old Shiloh and Belmont of the Methodist denomination, in earlier days, also contributed to the maintenance of a high standard of citizenship.

IV.

UNION INDUSTRIES

R. M. Hope.

According to the 1921 Report of the State Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, the value of the annual product from all of the manufacturing plants in Union County was $8,629,209. In capital invested in textile industries, Union ranks fourth with $11,761,707. In all industries, the capital employed is $13,368,811. The value of the eleven principal crops of the county in 1921 was $2,834,000. These figures show that although Union County is considered as an agricultural county, yet it is decidely a manufacturing county. In 1921 there were 3,457 people employed by all the industries in the county as compared with 2,817 farms for the same period. The population of the mill villages of the county is estimated to be 8,950, or 29.4 per cent of the total of the county.

Rank in State and Nation

Union County ranks seventh among the counties of the State in the value of the annual product of textile establishments with $8,109,634 worth of goods produced. The county, with seven mills, ranks seventh in the State in the number of textile establishments. The capital invested in these is $11,634,311. The mills employ 3,457 people. Those counties which outranked Union in textile operations in 1921 were Spartanburg, Greenville, Anderson, York, Richland, and Greenwood.

While traditionally and fundamentally an agricultural state, South Carolina has the unique distinction of being second in the South and third in the United States in the extent and importance of the textile manufacturing industry.

Combined Figures on Textiles

Union County had in 1921 a total of 334,828 spindles, of which 262,060 are in the mills of the city of Union. The total amount of capital employed by the mills of the county is approximately $11,000,000. The annual output of the mills of the county for

1921 was $8,109,634. The average number of people employed in the mills was 3,456. The total wages paid the employees for the year 1921, not including the managers, was $2,173,612.

Union-Buffalo Mills Company

The Union-Buffalo Mills Company was incorporated in 1906 as a consolidation of the Union Cotton Mills, and the Buffalo Cotton Mills.

The Buffalo, Union-Carolina Railroad and the Union Manufacturing and Power Company are controlled by the Union-Buffalo Mills Company. This corporation owns the mills at Buffalo and at Union. Mr. Herman C. Fleitman is president. The two mills combined operate 152,800 spindles and 4,061 looms. The types of goods made by these mills are prints, sheetings, drills, and duck.

Monarch Mills

The Monarch Mill was incorporated in 1900, but was reincorporated in 1917 to consolidate with Lockhart Mill at Lockhart, South Carolina—both plants under the name of Monarch Mills. At the present time both mills operate 135,712 spindles and have a capital stock of $4,000,000. Mr. W. E. Winchester is president. Prints and sheetings constitute the class of goods manufactured.

Victor-Monaghan Mills

The Victor-Monaghan corporation was chartered in 1915 and has a capital stock of $5,943,000. Mr. W. E. Beattie is president. The Ottaray Mill is a branch of the Greenville corporation. This plant operates 22,650 spindles and consumes approximately 4,000 bales of cotton annually. The Wallace plant at Jonesville operates 15,584 spindles and 424 looms. Dobby weaves and sheeting are the products manufactured.

Excelsior Knitting Mill

The Excelsior Knitting Mill was incorporated in 1896 and has a capital stock of $500,000. Mr. Emslie Nicholson is president. The mill has 5,265 spindles, and employs 500 people. Cotton hosiery and yarns constitute the manufactured product.

Gault Manufacturing Company

The Gault Manufacturing Company was incorporated in 1913, and has a capital stock of $25,000. Mr. J. H. Gault is president. The only product of this mill is hosiery; therefore, it has no spindles.

Cotton Seed Oil Mills

Union County has two oil mills, with a capital stock of $90,000, an annual output of $192,582, and employees numbering 34 on a yearly payroll of $13,260. The Southern Cotton Oil Company owns and operates both of these mills, one of which is situated at Jonesville and the other in Union.

Lockhart Power Company

The Lockhart Power Company was incorporated under the laws of South Carolina and has a capitalization of $300,000. The plant is developed for 15,000 horse power and is complete. Under the present scheme there is no provision for future development. The plant has a 33,000 volt transmission line from the plant to Union and Jonesville, and this is being extended. At the present time this plant is supplying current to the town of Union, the town of Jonesville, Monarch Mills and Ottaray Mills of Union, and power for Wallace Mills at Jonesville. Plans are being made to supply Pacolet Manufacturing Company with power and also to run the mills at Lockhart. This is a new addition to the industries of Union County, and prospects are bright for this plant to be recognized as one of the largest in the State.

Bake-Rite Bakery Company

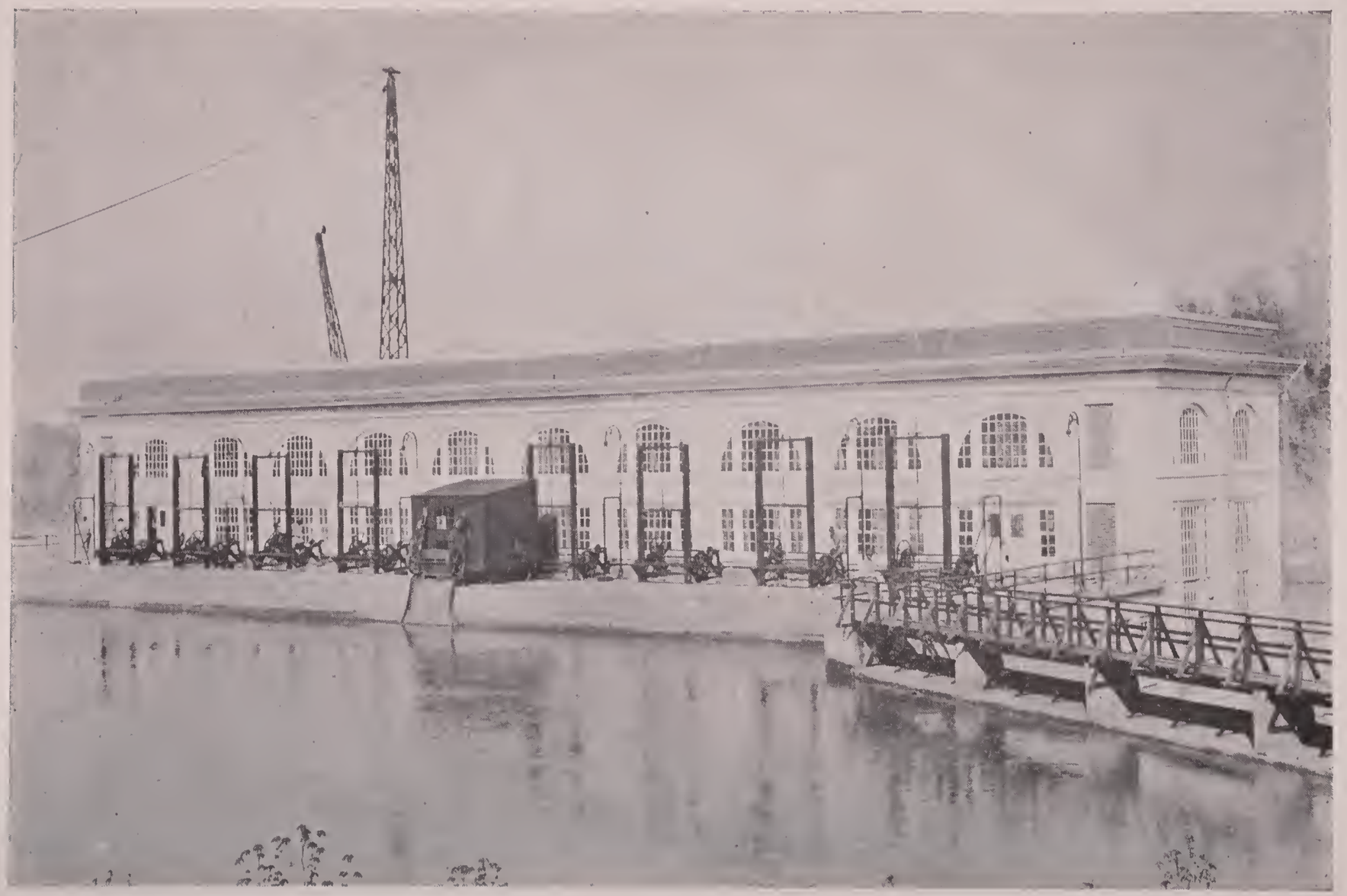
Union can boast of one of the most up-to-date bakeries in the State. The Bake-Rite Bakery Company has recently been incorporated under the laws of South Carolina with a capital stock of $5,000. Mr. M. C. Deaver of Carlisle is president of the concern. The company has installed the most modern and up-to-date equipment. They do a large wholesale and retail bakery business and this promises to be a big concern for Union County.

Union Manufacturing and Power Company

The Union Manufacturing and Power Company is a subsidiary of the Union-Buffalo Mills Company. Mr. H. C. Fleitman is president, and Mr. A. B. Jennings is vice-president. The Union Manufacturing and Power Company has a plant situated at Neal's Shoals on Broad River. The plant has a capacity of four generators of 1,350 k. w. each, and furnishes power for the mills at Union and Buffalo.

Union Lumber Company

Union is proud to boast of two lumber companies, both of which do a considerable volume of business.



Lockhart Power Plant

The Union Lumber Company is incorporated under the laws of South Carolina with a capital stock of $5,000. Mr. James D. Smith is president of this concern. The company sells lumber and building material and carries on a general lumber business.

Bailey Builders' Supply Company

Bailey Builders' Supply Company was organized in 1884 by Mr. T. E. Bailey, who is president. It was incorporated in 1901 under its present name, with T. E. Bailey as president, and R. L. McNally as treasurer. This concern carries on a wholesale and retail lumber business, handling all kinds of building material.

Carolina Remedies Company

The Carolina Remedies Company, incorporated under the laws of South Carolina in December, 1920, has an authorized capital of $250,000. Dr. Joseph M. Buchanan is president, Hon. J. Gordon Hughes is vice-president, and F. J. Parham is secretary and treasurer. The corporation is backed by some of the strongest men of the State and has a bright prospect as an industrial enterprise.

The company is engaged in the manufacture and sale of remedies, under the trade mark of Caro Vet, for the treatment of various diseases and conditions of horses, mules, cattle, swine, dogs and poultry.

The Carolina Remedies Company owns one of the best buildings in the city of Union and according to good authority is one of the leading plants of its type in the South. The building is of reinforced concrete construction, with foundations providing for four additional stories. All manufacturing equipment is porcelain or glass-enameled lined so as to insure absolute cleanliness. This manufacturing equipment was a special design built by the J. H. Day Company and the United States Bottlers' Machinery Company, and is modern in every respect.

This concern has a distribution covering three states, and with increased production and better facilities they hope to supply the entire South. This is a wide-awake enterprise and will do much for the upbuilding of Union County.

Other Industries

In a brief treatise like this it would be impossible to give a detailed account of the organization, growth, and present importance of each of our factories. One short paragraph devoted to each would make a story entirely too long to be included in this bulle-

tin. However, the reader will find at the close of this chapter an account of our industries in tabulated form, which shows the most important facts about our cotton mills, knitting mills, bakeries, power plants, and other miscellaneous concerns. Taken according to amount of capital invested, value of annual product, and number of wage earners, the cotton mills rank first, with power plants second.

For the development of industries there are four things absolutely necessary. They are sufficient capital, available raw products, efficient workers and ample transportation facilities. Unfortunately, Union is not yet blessed with all of these in the fullest measure, but has shown a decided advance in many of these essentials to industrial progress.

The great need of Union County is for some of its far-seeing and wide-awake citizens to come to a realization of these facts and to give an impetus to industrial activities. The fact that a large number of people possessing sufficient capital to finance industries, have been afraid to risk their money, accounts for the fact that Union County has only recently developed its industries. What we need then is the capital and the labor, accompanied with better transportation facilities, to further stimulate the industrial development of our county. Union in its future progress seems destined to become more and more a manufacturing county.

Union County Textile Establishments in 1921

Name and Location of Plant.	Spindles.
Union:	
Union-Buffalo Mills Co., (Union plant)	89,920
Union-Buffalo Mills Co., (Buffalo plant)	62,880
Monarch Mills, (Monarch plant)	78,528
Victor-Monaghan Mills, (Ottaray plant)	25,116
Excelsior Knitting Mills	5,616
Lockhart:	
Monarch Mills, (Lockhart plant)	57,184
Jonesville:	
Victor-Monaghan Mills, (Wallace plant)	15,584
Total number of spindles for county	334,826

Summary of all Industries in Union County Compiled from 1921 Report of State Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries

Industry.	Capital Invested.	Value of Annual Products.	Number of People Employed.	Wages.
Electricity	$1,469,000	$199,039	22	$18,803
Foundries and machine shops	65,000	11,000	11	5,000
Flour and grist	500	500	4	
Ice	49,000	40,560	17	6,767
Lumber and timber products	2,500	50,000	9	1,200
Minerals and soda	29,500	82,625	11	10,512
Patent medicines	15,000	1,200	4	2,500
Printing & publishing	25,000	42,069	9	10,680
Oil mills	90,000	192,582	34	13,620
Textiles	11,623,311	8,109,634	3,456	2,073,512
Total	$13,368,811	$8,629,209	3,567	$2,143,494

V.

FACTS ABOUT THE FOLKS

Charles M. Gee.

Population

Union County with a total population of 30,372 in 1920 ranks twenty-second among the counties of the State in this respect. The United States Census of 1920 shows that the increase in population since 1910 is 461 in actual numbers or an increase of 1.5 per cent. Union County ranks thirty-fourth in the rate of increase of the total population within the period from 1910-1920, and as a study of the facts will show, had the lowest actual increase, the other counties below it in the scale showing a decrease.

Rural and Urban

The total population of 30,372 in 1920 was composed of rural and urban population in the following proportions: 24,231, or 79.8 per cent rural, and 6,141, or 20.2 per cent urban. This ratio of urban to rural population in Union County is not extreme in either direction, the average for the whole State being 82.5 per cent rural and 17.5 per cent urban population.

However, a study of the figures will reveal the fact that there has been an actual decrease of 0.2 per cent in the rural population within the last decade, and this decrease, although very small, yet, substantiates the view that there is a tendency among the rural population to drift towards the urban centers. This state of affairs is in decided contrast to that which existed ten years ago, when the Census showed that there was an increase of 20.8 per cent in the rural population since 1900. Leaving the rural and going to a study of the urban population, we find that there has been an increase of 9.2 per cent since 1910 in this element of the population and since Union City is the only urban center taken into consideration by the census reports, we may say that the increase in urban population has all taken place in Union City itself. However, in this connection it may be interesting to note that with the possible exception of Kelton, all of the other towns have increased in population within the last ten years. The country is the custodian of the basic institutions of our civilization and from

it the city is constantly replenished in population. Altogether too frequently the more enterprising and thrifty leave the country, and thus the cities are built up at the cost of the country.

Density

Union County with an area of 492 square miles or 315,480 acres ranks 37th in size. And with a density for the total population of 61.7 persons per square mile in 1920, it ranks 14th among the other counties of the State in this respect. The density of the rural population alone, according to the 1920 Census was 49.3 persons per square mile, ranking Union County 18th in this particular.

Color and Nativity

Of the 30,372 persons in Union County in 1920 the native white element was the most prominent, comprising 16,243 of the population in actual numbers or 53.4 per cent. The next largest element was the negro population which comprised 14,076 of the population, or 46.3 per cent. The remainder was comprised of 44 foreign-born whites and 9 Indians, Chinese, Japanese and all others.

These figures on color and nativity are very interesting and show a decided change from the figures of 1910 which indicated that the negro population was the largest element in the county, comprising at that time 51.7 per cent of the total population, whereas, now the native born whites compose the predominating element of the population. This increase in the proportion of the white element is quite a favorable change and is in a decided contrast to the situation in 1910, when the negro element was predominant. Of the forty-six counties of the State, Union County ranked eleventh in the percentage of the white population to the total population in 1920.

Illiteracy

The Fourteenth Census of 1920 shows for Union County a total figure for persons ten years of age and over of 21,877. Of this total, 3,782, or 17.3 per cent, are illiterates, which ranks Union County 14th in this particular.

These figures are a considerable improvement over those for 1910 which show a higher percentage of illiteracy, the figure at that time being 26.6 per cent. Classifying these illiterates we find that the negro element comprises the greater part of them, the percentage being 74.9. The native born whites compose 23.4 per cent of the total number of illiterates; the remaining 0.8 per

cent being taken up by the foreign-born whites and other nationalities. The percentage of the native white voters in Union County that are illiterate is 10.8, ranking the county 37th among the counties of the State.

Taking now the percentages of the different classes of population that are illiterate we find that of the 11,873 native born whites over ten years of age in Union County in 1920, 970 or 8.2 per cent are illiterate. While of the total population of negroes over ten years of age in Union County, which is 9,953, we find that 2,807, or 28.2 per cent, are illiterate. This problem of illiteracy is a grave one, since from the figures quoted above we find that ten out of every hundred of our voters cannot read their own ballots or sign their own names. The seriousness of the problem is still more vividly impressed upon us when we know that South Carolina stands above only one other state in the percentage of illiteracy among the population, that state being Louisiana. This situation, however, fortunately received the attention of the State authorities, who through the State Illiteracy Commission have made rapid strides towards improving the situation. They have established night schools and adult schools over the State for the benefit of those illiterates who work during the day. More than this, several of the mills have employed full-time teachers to conduct special classes for the mill employees at times which suit their convenience. As a result of these efforts South Carolina has been rewarded by being the State with the highest percent in the reduction of illiteracy during the past decade.

Birth and Death Rates

The latest available statistics for birth and death rates at this writing are for the year 1919. These figures show that there were 704 births in the county in 1919, making the birth rate per thousand 21.2. This birth rate ranks Union County 42nd among the other counties, and puts it below the State average of 27.1 births per thousand of population. The figures for death rates rank Union County 44th in this particular with an actual number of 314 deaths. This figure gives Union County a death rate per thousand of 9.5 persons, which is below the State average of 13.6 per thousand. These statistics show very favorably that the birth rate per thousand in Union County is over twice the death rate although neither the birth rate nor the death rate is very high, ranking the county forty-second and forty-fourth respectively in these particulars.

Church Membership

The figures given below are taken from the United States Census of Religious Bodies published in 1916 and are the latest available statistics upon this subject. According to these reports 36 out of every hundred persons in the county are non-church members, or, conversely speaking, in Union County 13,264 of the population ten years of age and over are church members, giving the county a rank of 34th in this respect.

Taking the entire population into consideration, we find that 44 per cent are church members and the denominational affiliations of these members are as follows: Methodists, 4,513, of which 2,331 are whites and 2,182 negroes; Baptists, 7,856, of which 4,264 are whites and 3,592 negroes; Presbyterians, 493, of which number 478 are whites, and 15 negroes; Protestant Episcopal Church, 50; and all others 352.

Mill Population

From the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries of the State of South Carolina for the year ending December 31, 1921, we find some very interesting data.

The population in the mill villages of Union County comprise 29.4 per cent of the total population of the county, the actual number being 8,950. The actual number of persons employed is 3,456, leaving a balance of about 5,500 persons not employed in any gainful occupation. This number is largely composed of the children under fourteen years of age and the wives of the mill employees. These facts are representative of the problems which arise from them, namely the educational and recreational facilities for the children in these communities.

In 1921 Union County ranked 7th in the value of annual output of textiles. And of the four mills in the State that were accredited with high schools of their own in 1920, the Lockhart Mills in Union County were one of the four. This alone shows that the mills of our county are not backward.

Another fact that will bear this out is that every cotton mill in Union County with one exception has made marked improvements in quarters for employees, sewerage systems, installation of modern conveniences (baths, running water, electricity), topsoiling mill roads and the building of new cottages to relieve or prevent congestion. Besides several of the mills have built playgrounds for the recreation and amusement of the younger mill element. The mills are also pretty well off financially, ranking

5th in the State in the total amount of capital invested in plants. With these facts before us, we can hardly help noticing the conditions under which these people are living and the facilities which ought to be available for them along educational, religious and recreational lines. The living conditions and facilities which are open to the mill population of this county seem, however, to compare favorably with those of other counties and as it is necessary to have a favorable environment to produce the right sort of people, these surroundings should be made as sanitary, pleasant and morally uplifting as possible.

Fact and Figures About Union County People

(Derived largely from the 1920 Census.)

37th—In size in South Carolina with an area in acres	315,480
22nd—In total population, 1920	30,372
Charleston leads with 108,450; Jasper is last with 9,868.	
18th—In the density of rural population per square mile	49.3
14th—In the population per square mile	61.7
Spartanburg leads with 123.2; Jasper last with 16.6.	
11th—In decrease of negro population, per cent	9
Barnwell leads with 36.8 per cent; Lancaster is last with 0.4 per cent.	
28th—In the increase in white population, per cent	12.8
Florence leads with 66.2 per cent; Saluda last with 7.2 per cent.	
11th—In the percentage of negroes to the total population	46.3
Pickens leads with 17.4 per cent; Beaufort last with 78.4 per cent.	
34th—In the percentage church members are of the total population ten years and over	64
Barnwell leads; Colleton last with 54 per cent. The State average is 74 per cent.	
14th—In total illiteracy	17.3
Berkeley leads with 38.4 per cent; Pickens is last with 10 per cent. The State average is 18.1 per cent.	
37th—In per cent native white illiterates	8.2
Charleston leads with 1.5 per cent; Chesterfield is last with 13.3 per cent.	

37th—In percentage native white illiterate voters (male) Charleston leads with 1.7 per cent; Chesterfield is last with 17.3 per cent.	10.8
38th—In the percentage native white illiterate voters (female) Calhoun leads with 1.7 per cent; Chesterfield last with 18 per cent.	11
42nd—In death rate per 1,000 population, 1921 State average for 1921 was 11.9 per 1,000 population.	8.8
29th—In the birth rate per 1,000 population, 1921 State average for 1921 was 29.4 per 1,000 population.	26.5
6th—In homicides per 100,000 population, 1920 Total number of homicides for Union County was 1; total number for State was 259; State average per 100,000 population was 15.2.	3.3

VI.

WEALTH AND TAXATION

Chas. M. Gee.
R. M. Hope.

In theory the State Constitution requires that all taxation upon property, real and personal, shall be laid upon the actual value of the property taxed, as the same shall be ascertained by an assessment made for the purpose of laying such a tax. In practice, however, the tax procedure of our State requires that all property be returned for taxation on the basis of 42 per cent of the actual value. It is our purpose to present a comparison on this basis of the figures for 1921 and 1910.

The Comptroller General's report for 1921 showed $9,999,430 returned in Union County for taxation. Of this amount $2,973,630 was real property and $7,025,800 was personal property. Taking these values as 42 per cent of the real values we find that the actual value of all property returned for taxation in 1921 was $23,808,100. The per capita wealth on the basis of this figure is $783.88. According to the above calculated figures, personal property comprised 70.2 per cent of the total property returned for taxation, while real property composed only 29.8 per cent.

Let us now glance at the figures for 1910. The total taxable property returned for 1910, as is revealed by the Auditor's books, was valued at $6,894,823 of which $3,948,331 was personal property and $2,178,000 was real property. Taking these values again as 42 per cent of the real value, we find that the actual value of all taxable property in 1910 was $16,416,200 of which personal property comprised 57.2 per cent and real property 42.8 per cent. Based on these figures the per capita wealth of the county for 1910 was $540.50.

Glancing at these figures we find that there was an increase in the total taxable property of $7,391,900 from 1910 to 1921. Within this same period, personal property alone increased 80.4 per cent; while there was also an increase of $243.38 in per capita wealth.

An Agricultural County

Union County, with a total farm wealth of $11,889,498, ranks 36th in the State in this particular. Union is yet an agricultural

county. Our farm wealth has increased enormously since 1910, jumping from $4,862,805 to $11,889,498 in 1920. This increase in farm wealth ranks Union 18th in the percentage of increase in the last decade—the actual percentage being 144.5. The State average for the increase in farm wealth is 143 per cent or 1.5 per cent below that of Union. This increase is a very desirable factor and is indicative of the fact that Union County and its farmers are "there with the goods," especially when we note that there are 36 other counties larger than Union.

Automobiles

Union County with one automobile to every 23.9 inhabitants ranks 32nd in this particular. Greenville County leads with a ratio of one to every 11.8 inhabitants, while Berkeley ranks last with one automobile to every 60.3 inhabitants.

Assuming $1,100 to be the average price of a car, Union County has $1,399,200 invested in her 1,272 automobiles and trucks. The amount of gas consumed during the year was 518,976 gallons. This figure is based on the eighth of a cent a gallon tax on gasoline and averaging the number of gallons used a year per car as 408. Rating the average number of miles per gallon as 13, the mileage attained on the 518,976 gallons of gas was 6,746,688 miles. The cost of this gas consumed, fixing the average price at 25 cents a gallon, would amount to $129,744 for the year.

Another fact that may interest us, is the total cost of operation of these cars within the period of one year. Taking 10 cents a mile as the operation cost, including tires, depreciation, gas and oil, we find that the cost of operation of the county's cars for the period of one year amounts to $674,669 annually.

Banks in Union County

In December of 1923, we had ten banks in Union County, one national and nine state banks, with total resources of $4,396,758.19. In 1919, we had six banks, two national and four state banks, with total resources of $3,163,307.50. Back in the year 1914 we had the same number of banks, both national and state, with total banking resources of $1,523,728.31. From these figures we would note an increase of 109.3 per cent in our banking resources from 1914 to 1919. However, from 1919 to 1923 we have an increase of 39.3 per cent.

The years 1914, 1919 and 1923 were chosen to indicate the growth and expansion of banking in our county for the reason that the figures for 1914 will indicate pre-war conditions, those of 1919

post-war conditions, and figures for 1923 the increase as a result of the establishment of more banks.

Comparing loans and discounts for these periods, the figure for 1914 is $1,269,413.66; that for 1919, $2,224,386.05; and the figure for 1923 is $3,323,979.38. From these figures we note an increase of $954,972.39 from 1914 to 1919, and from 1919 to 1923 an increase of $1,099,565.72.

The increase in capital stock from 1914 to 1919 was not so marked but from 1919 to 1923 the capital stock increased enormously. This increase, however, is accounted for by the fact that during this period there were five new banks chartered in Union County and a consolidation of two. The figures for 1914 are $295,000; those for 1919 are $355,000; and for 1923, $725,000. In other words, the total capital stock in all of the banks of Union County increased from $355,000 in 1919 to $725,000 in 1923, an increase of $370,000.

It is gratifying to note such advance in the wealth increase of the banks of the county, and more especially in the number of new banks which have recently been chartered. With such an increase, good banking facilities are in easy reach of every individual in the county. The attention of the reader is called to the fact that these rapid strides were made during the great world conflict and in the period of reconstruction immediately following.

Roads

The State Highway Commission expended in Union County in 1921 for maintenance, signs and equipment the sum of $2,292.37. In Union County the number of miles under maintenance was 51.5 in 1921 and according to the report of the State Highway Commission were in "fair" condition.

The expenditure for maintenance by the county, was $2,678.41 or an average cost of upkeep of $78 per mile. County road construction, independent of State or Federal aid, during 1921 resulted in the construction of seven miles of top-soiled road. During the year two bridges were completed. The Union-Chester bridge across Broad River is a 700 foot, concrete and steel bridge, constructed at a cost of $76,407.78. The other was the Union-Kelly's Station bridge, 99 feet in length and constructed of creosote timber at a cost of $5,347.90. The number of miles of road constructed in Union County during 1921 was 14.44, none of which was hard surface roads. The number of miles constructed prior to 1921 was 44.40, making the total mileage constructed to January 1st, 1922, 58.84 miles of road.

At the present time there are 800 miles of public roads in Union

County. Of this total mileage there are 160 miles of improved road. The expense of improving and keeping up these roads are borne by township bond issues, except in the case of improvement of state highways when the expense is borne by the State. For the year 1921 approximately $600,000 was expended on road improvement by the county.

Good roads mean better schools, better towns and cities and better social conditions. In fact, the benefits of good roads are so evident that it is hardly necessary to argue for them. One of the benefits of good roads is the decrease in the expense of transportation or hauling of farm products. Figures, compiled by the United States Agricultural Department show that in South Carolina, by improving the roads, the decrease in the cost of the hauling of cotton alone, not to mention the many other uses to which they would be put, would be sufficient to pay the interest on a bond issue large enough to improve the roads over which the hauling was to be done.

What the farmer wants and needs is a good road to his nearest market and the tendency of the last few years, emanating from our large cities, is in exactly the opposite direction. In other words our road improvement enthusiasts have outlined a city road building program, hence it is little wonder that the farmer is not prostrated with joy over the scheme, for the average farmer is more interested in getting a load of hogs or corn to market and in occasionally taking his family to an attraction in the nearest town than he is in unrestrained joy-riding.

The trend of government policies in the past has been to neglect agriculture and foster and favor manufacturing and commercial industries. Yet, agriculture is the very basis of national wealth. When crops fail the wheels of commerce stand still, industry is paralyzed and prosperity perishes as is illustrated by the present day crisis due to the failure of the cotton crop in the South.

Tenancy and Farm Mortgages

The total number of farms in Union County in 1910 was 3,054. Of this number 145, or 4.7 per cent were mortgaged. The total value of all the farms that were mortgaged for 1910 was $305,530. The amount of the mortgage on these farms was $88,203, or 28.9 per cent of the total value of the farms.

The white farmers of the county owned 2,903 of these farms. There were 110, or 3.8 per cent of them under mortgage. There were eight other counties in the State that had fewer white farm mortgages than Union County.

According to the 1920 Census, there were 2,817 farms in Union County, 143 or 5 per cent of which were mortgaged. The number of farms reporting the detailed valuation of land and buildings and mortgage debt was 127. The average value per farm for land and buildings computed from these reports was $8,095, and the average mortgage debt per farm was found to be $2,123. From these figures we see that there has been a slight increase in the percentage of farms under mortgage, increasing from 4.7 per cent to 5 per cent. However, the total mortgage debt has increased enormously.

A mortgage is not necessarily a bad thing. When used for making improvements a mortgage may be made with profit. But if a mortgage is given for the purpose of buying luxuries, such as automobiles for pleasure riding, there is nothing to be gained in making one.

Approximately seventy-five per cent of our farms are cultivated by tenants. During the decade from 1910 to 1920, tenancy in Union County decreased .5 per cent. However, an increase is noted in South Carolina and the United States generally. The number of native white tenants in Union County, as given by the 1920 agricultural census, was 572, while the number of negro tenants was almost three times as great, being 1,566. The counties in which tenancy is smallest are led by Beaufort with 14.9 per cent and Georgetown and Berkeley with 23.8 per cent and 24.2 per cent, respectively. Tenancy, like mortgage debts, as a means to ultimate ownership is not to be looked upon as a harmful tendency. But if a tenant uses rented land merely as a means of scant livelihood, year after year, with no thought of saving his profits for the purpose of purchasing land on which to live, he becomes a liability rather than an asset to the community and county. Farm ownership causes thrift, pride and independence; tenancy encourages laziness, indifference and dependence. There is only one remedy for the tenancy situation—a strict enforcement of the compulsory school attendance law and a good public school system. The final solution, must of course be, farm ownership, wherever possible, for whites who are now tenant farmers.

Taxation

Union County with her total wealth in 1920 of $23,290,000 ranked seventeenth among the counties of the State in that respect. Twenty-seven counties had a higher tax rate than Union County. Our rate, state and county, was $2.80 per $100 assessed valuation of property. The average levy for the county, not including the

principal town districts was 38.33 mills. In the general levy, State, county and school, Union County in 1920 ranked 17th with 28 mills, while the average for the State was 29.25 mills.

The present tax system, and no other, is authorized by the Constitution of 1895, and though only 25 years old, has proven itself inadequate to provide for a fast growing society. The law requires that all property, real, personal and possessory, be listed and returned, assessed and taxed, at its actual or true value in money. That this provision is in practice a dead letter is so well recognized by everybody in the State that the State Tax Commission in 1915 found it necessary to recognize this fact officially and openly to proceed with the equalization of assessments on a 42 per cent basis.

Of course, taxation is a State wide problem and its solution will be state wide and not confined to any one county, but it will be interesting to mention some of the conditions that have arisen in our county by reason of the general property tax. For instance in 1920, the United States census value per acre of land in Union County was $31.48. The assessed tax value per acre for the same year was $5.00, giving us a percentage of 15.9 that assessed value of land per acre is to the census value. This is perfectly absurd, that the assessed value of an acre of land in Union County in 1920, was couched in the grand sum of $5.00, when land all around us is being sold for from $75 to $150 per acre. From a report made by a Special Committee appointed in 1920 by the General Assembly of South Carolina to make a thorough study of the tax situation in the State, and to make recommendations for a solution thereof, we find that out of 640 tracts sold in South Carolina between July, 1917, and February, 1918, the assessed value for taxation was less than one-third of the considerations actually paid therefor. In addition to this, most of the personal property, both tangible and intangible, which constitutes a large part of our wealth and from which a large part of our taxes should be derived, does not find its place upon our tax books. The Special Committee mentioned above, after studying the tax conditions in the State from every angle came to the conclusion "that there can be no sound, sane, thorough-going reform of the taxing system of South Carolina until the constitutional restrictions upon the power of the General Assembly in relation to the general property tax are removed. Any improvement in the method of assessment or in administrative machinery is mere tinkering. The institution of other methods of raising revenues might result in some temporary relief from the present strain upon the timbers of a tottering structure. All such devices are but props to keep

the house from falling when the foundation has rotted away. The only sensible course is to rebuild the foundation."

In 1922, the Legislature took steps to remedy the tax situation. Such measures as the income, inheritance, and gasoline tax, are steps in the right direction. It is not just to put the burden of taxation entirely on the back of the owner of tangible property. Until 1922 the tangible property owners of South Carolina paid 90 per cent of the taxes. The average for the country is 65 per cent. There is no reason why the man with a good income, but without property should not pay his share. The good work has been started and should be carried on. Let us get away from a system of taxation, the working of which has been described by the Special Committee as being "as much an outlaw business as the gentle art of cracking safes or of distilling moonshine whiskey."

Facts About Wealth and Taxation in Union County

36th—In total farm wealth $11,889,498
Anderson County ranks first, $61,635,823; Jasper County last with $4,255,029. Total value for the State, $953,064,742.

18th—In percentage increase in farm wealth, 1910-1920 ..... 144.5
Georgetown first, with 244.5 per cent increase; Barnwell last, with 24.7 per cent. Average for the State is 143 per cent.

38th—In per capita country wealth $490.67
Marlboro first, with $1,129.63; Charleston last, with $289.57.

7th—In percentage that assessed value of land is to the census value 15.9
Jasper County ranks first, with 22.9 per cent, with census value at $17.45 and assessed value $3.99; Clarendon last, with 7.2 per cent, with census value at $58.81 and assessed value at $4.22.

17th—In total taxable property, 1920 ..... $23,290,500
Charleston first, with $89,464,800; Allendale last, with $7,802,500.

28th—In increase in taxable property, 1910-1920 ..... 41.87
Florence ranks first with 123.72 per cent increase; Barnwell last, with a loss of 27.7 per cent. Average for the State is 60.22 per cent.

6th—In per capita taxable wealth, 1920 ..... $766
Richland ranks first, with $891; Horry last with $354.

16th—In average property tax rate, 1920 (mills) Dillon ranks first, with 49.25; Fairfield last with 28. Average for the State 37.6 mills.	38.33
7th—In percentage that mortgaged farms are of total number of farms, 1920 Total number of farms, 2,817: Oconee ranks last, with 14.7 per cent. Marlboro first, with 2.6 per cent.	5
28th—In total number of autos and trucks Greenville is first with 6,726; Jasper is last with 228. Total number for State, 93,843.	1,330
32nd—In number of inhabitants per automobile, 1920 Marlboro ranked first with 12.3; Berkeley last with 59.8. Average for the State, one automobile for every 18 inhabitants.	22.8
18th—In number of inhabitants per bank Hampton is first with 2,172; Jasper last with 9,868. State average, 3,644.	3,375
21st—In per capita banking resources, 1919 Richland leads with $453; Berkeley is last, with $7. For the State, $149.26.	$138
19th—In total banking resources Charleston first, with $48,792,245; Berkeley last with $151,628.	$4,193,870
36th—In savings per capita Charleston first, with $115; Chesterfield ranks last.	$3
20th—In per capita loans and discounts Richland ranks first, with $232; Berkeley last with $5.	$88
18th—In percentage increase in per capita total banking resources, 1914-1919 Saluda first, with 469 per cent; Berkeley last, with 75 per cent.	171

VII.

SCHOOLS

R. M. Hope.

Union County with her 30,372 inhabitants, in 1920, had a total taxable wealth of $23,290,500, or a per capita wealth of $766. There are only five counties in the State which make a better showing. During 1920, we spent $758,100 in operating our automobiles, or an average expenditure of $24.95 for every person in the county, regardless of whether he owned a car or not. During the same period, each of us spent only $3.60 for the education of our children. These are facts which we must face, and we hope that the mission of this chapter will be fulfilled by arousing the people of Union County to their duty regarding the education of the youth of our county.

Attendance

The enrollment in the schools of Union County, from 1910 to 1920,shows an increase of 2,336 or approximately 31 per cent, while the average daily attendance for the same period shows an increase of 825 or 15.2 per cent. During 1910, 72.4 per cent of the total enrollment were in regular attendance; while, in 1920, only 63.6 per cent were in regular attendance. These figures indicate that the increase in average attendance has failed to keep pace with the increase in enrollment. During the school year 1919-1920, there were enrolled in the schools of Union County 9,827 children of school age. Of this number, an average of 6,249, or 63.60 per cent, were in daily attendance; or, 36.40 per cent were absent every day of school. In Union County during the scholastic year 1919-1920, we expended a total of $109,389.99 for educational purposes in the county. During the same period, 36.40 per cent of the children on whom this sum was expended were habitually absent. Therefore, it follows that, for the year, 36.4 per cent, or $40,817,951 of this money, was wasted so far as educational purposes were concerned.

The people of the county should awake to the fact that it is an economic as well as a social obligation on their part to see that the pupils enrolled in school should have a regular attendance.

The showing made in attendance, coming as it does, after the enactment of a compulsory education law, clearly indicates that the law as administered is not working, and, therefore, cannot produce the desired results. What is the solution of this problem? The people of our county must cooperate in enforcing this law, and until this is done our County and our State will rest as they do upon one of the bottom rounds of the educational efficiency ladder.

Teachers

The teacher is the most important factor of any school system and yet in many cases is the most neglected. Of course, buildings, supplies, and grounds are necessary constituents of a real up to date school system, but without the vitalizing touch of a teacher, all these constituents would be useless. In realizing this fact we must also recognize the comparatively low price paid for teachers. Cheap things never pay, but the loss is nowhere so great as in employing cheap teachers. There was a time when there were not so many demands upon a teacher, but that time has passed and now college graduates are especially in demand. Under the present salary schedule a young lady cannot save enough to attend summer schools. Is it any wonder that the most capable young people are not turning to teaching?

Union County in 1920 paid white men teachers an average annual salary of $1,286.76 and her white women teachers an average annual salary of $576.55. The average annual salary for both sexes was $931.65, and for both races it was $563.53, although there were 25 men teachers as compared with 177 women teachers. This average is good when compared with some counties in the State, but is pitifully small when viewed in terms of service rendered. No county nor state can have a good school system without good teachers, and good teachers are going to gradually go where the best salaries are paid. Within the past few years, the county and State have lost some of their most efficient teachers because they could secure fifty to one hundred per cent more by leaving the State.

Below are some of the average annual salaries paid in other professions. These figures are derived from the report of the labor division of the State Department of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries, for the year 1920. The cotton seed oil mill employees received on an average $1,332.13. The men in the textile industry receive annually, on the average, $1,001.10, and the women $699.18. The electrical employees are paid $2,398.33 and manu-

facturers of ice receive $1,408.50. The teacher to whom you entrust your child should receive a salary in proportion to the dignity of his labor, and position in society, and yet the above figures show that they do not receive any more than a day laborer in other professions. These are the facts which the people of Union County face. What shall be the action of thinking people in this matter?

Consolidation

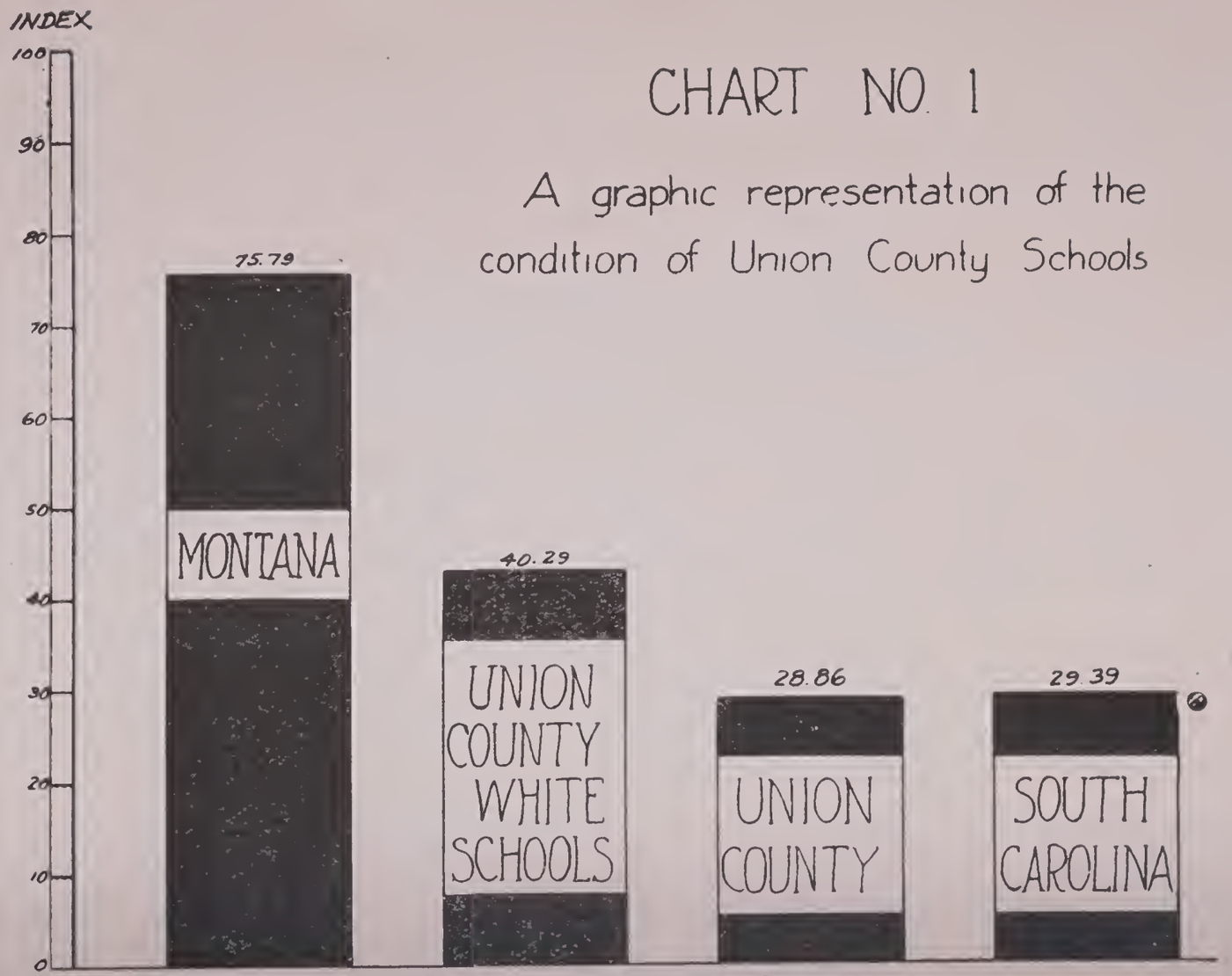
Better schools are not only a question of money, but also one of the wise expenditure of that money; and, as time goes on, close study reveals different methods and policies as to obtaining the greatest efficiency from the given amount of money and effort. In the beginning, with our scattered population and poor means of transportation, the idea of bringing the school to the pupil prevailed, but now with better roads and better transportation the pupil can be more easily brought to the school.

The advantages of consolidated schools are as follows: They increase the attendance; make the attendance more regular; increase the enrollment; keep the older pupils in school longer; provide high school privileges at one-third the cost; make possible the securing of trained teachers; make possible more and better grade work; improve industrial conditions in the country; enrich the civic-social life activities; conserve more largely the health and morals of the children; increase the number of eighth grade completions; provide adequate supervision; reduce truancy and tardiness; develop better school spirit; give more time for recitations; increase the value of real estate; produce greater pride and interest in country life; prevent the drift to larger towns and cities; bring more and better equipped buildings; eliminate the small weak school; create a school of greater worth, dignity and usefulness; make possible a more economical school; provide equal educational opportunities; give much greater and better results in every way.

Consolidation of schools is not a new idea; for it has been tried in different parts of the nation. Now this new school has come, and is extending its scope because many a thinking farmer has come to understand that the conditions under which his children are living and going to live demand a new kind of school. Consolidation is part and parcel of our prosperity and progress, and is just as natural as the self-binder, telephone, automobile and the like, and for that reason is just as sure to come.

CHART NO. 1

A graphic representation of the condition of Union County Schools



Rank of Union County's Schools.

Index Figures

A comprehensive method of indicating school conditions and tendencies has been worked out by the Department of Education of the Russell Sage Foundation by means of the index number,

Index Figures for Union County Schools: 1910 and 1920

	1910 Colored.	1910 White.	1920 Colored.	1920 White.	1910 White and Colored.	1920 White and Colored.
1. Per cent of school population attending school daily	50.2	49.9	69.7	85.2	50.05	77.45
2. Average days attendance, each child of school age	30.2	37.3	25.3	53.2	33.7	39.2
3. Average number of days schools were kept open	37.5	75	37	67.5	56.2	52.2
4. Per cent that high school attendance was of total attendance*		17.8	3.6	12.5		8.06
5. Per cent that boys were of girls in high school*		64.5		50.8		
6. Average expenditure per child in average attendance	2.36	11.32	4.23	27.21	6.84	15.72
7. Average expenditure per child of school age	1.34	8.12	3.02	16.26	4.73	9.64
8. Average expenditure per teacher employed	3.72	36.29	8.09	30.41	20.15	19.25
9. Expenditure per pupil for purposes other than teachers' salaries	.10	32.92	.54	7.36	16.51	3.95
10. Expenditure per teacher employed for salaries	7.19	34.38	16.18	52.49	20.78	34.33
Union County Index	16.57	36.78	18.63	40.29	26.12	28.86
State Index					24.87	29.39

*Figures for 1911.

which is a well established statistical device commonly used for measuring changes in wholesale and retail prices and rates of wages over long periods of time, and which number lends itself readily in denoting changes, conditions and cost of education over a definite period of years.

Montana has the distinct honor of having the best system of public schools in the United States, with California, Arizona, and New Jersey second, third and fourth respectively. South Carolina, however, has the disgrace of being at the bottom of the list in 1918 with an index number of 29.39. Montana, the leading State, has an index number of 75.70; or two and one-half times larger than ours.

The index figures are compiled by taking the official data showing the percentage of the children of school age who attended school, the average number of days attended, the per cent that high school was of total attendance, the average annual expenditure per child, the amount expended for buildings and supplies, the salaries paid to teachers, and other like items and combining these factors into a single index figure.

By use of this method, we find that the index figure for the whites in Union County in 1920 was 40.29, as against 29.39 for the entire State. For both whites and negroes for the same year, the index figure was 28.86. When these figures are considered and compared with State figures, we find that Union County is far behind the average in the education of the negro.

If the general average of the State were equal to that of Union County whites, South Carolina would rank 40th instead of 52nd in the list of states while a state average of 28.86 or the average of Union County white and negro schools, would bring South Carolina to a much lower level than she now holds.

Negro Schools

The index figures for the negro schools in 1910 was 16.57, while in 1920 this figure was 18.63. There has been a slight improvement in the condition of negro schools in these ten years, but it has not been sufficient to bring Union County to the position which it should hold.

Within the last few years the enrollment in negro schools has decreased. In 1917 their total enrollment was 5,209, but in 1920 it had decreased to 4,806, a decrease of 403. However, for 1920 the per cent of total enrollment in regular attendance was 66 per cent, or 4.7 per cent higher than the figure for the whites. Forty-eight schools were maintained for them that year in which 69 teachers were employed. Forty of these schools were one-teacher

schools. The average length of sessions for negro schools was only 66 days and the per capita expenditure according to enrollment amounted to only $2.96. Union County must give the negro better educational advantages; for in so doing they would improve the condition of both whites and blacks.

How We Rank in Schools

Rank:	1920
42nd—In white percentage in regular attendance. Georgetown leads with 80.89 per cent; Cherokee	61.30
40th—In negro percentage in regular attendance. Georgetown first with 87.44 per cent; Hampton last with 60.30. last with 61.31 per cent.	66
42nd—In percentage in regular attendance[1] (both races) Georgetown first with 84.89 per cent; Dillon last with 61.51 per cent.	63.60
23rd—In percentage of white schools that are one-teacher schools. Darlington leads with 10.34 per cent; Beaufort last with 76.47 per cent. Average for State is 43.22 per cent.	46.31
8th—In average length of session in town schools (white) in days. Calhoun, Georgetown, Lancaster and Richland tied for first place with 180 days; Horry last with 136 days.	177
34th—In average length of session in county schools (white) in days. Charleston leads with 159; Cherokee last with 90.	117
38th—In per capita expenditure according to enrollment (white). Darlington leads with $72.67; Abbeville last with $16.69.	$18.94
17th—In per capita expenditure according to enrollment (negro). Charleston leads with $11.57; Bamberg last with $1.45.	$2.96
28th—In per capita expenditure according to enrollment (both races)	$11.13
12th—In average salary paid white teachers (men). Charleston first with $2,317.62; Lexington last with $537.60.	$1,286.76

15th—In average salary paid white teachers (women)..... $576.55

9th—In per capita investment in school property..... $13.03
Florence first with $29.07; Fairfield last with $2.77.

12th—In total value of school property $395,907
Greenville first with $2,568,374; Jasper last with $38,042.

29th—In number of local tax districts 31

28th—In number local tax districts levying special tax..... 29

33rd—In receipts from State appropriations (both races) $9,835
Spartanburg leads with $49,511.38; Jasper last with $3,180.

10th—In average number white pupils to school according to enrollment 94
Charleston first with 159; Berkeley last with 31.

8th—In average number of white pupils to school according to average attendance 62
Charleston leads with 114; Jasper last with 21.

39th—In average number of white pupils to teacher according to enrollment 37
Beaufort, Berkeley and Jasper tied for first place with 231; Greenville last with 53.

40th—In average number of white pupils to teacher according to average attendance 24
Jasper and Williamsburg tied for first with 15; Greenville last with 31.

VIII.

AGRICULTURE

Douglas Jeter.
R. M. Hope.

This chapter is an attempt to weigh the fundamental facts available concerning the conditions and practices of the Union County farmer. It is to be hoped that the facts and figures herein stated will bring the thinking people to a clear realization of the agricultural problems facing our county.

At the close of this chapter will be found statistics compiled from the 1920 Census, upon which the discussion in this chapter is based.

Farms

According to the 1920 Census, Union County had 2,817 farms, ranking thirty-eighth in this particular. In 1910 there were 3,054 farms, showing a decrease of 237 farms from 1910 to 1920. From these figures it would be readily seen that the size of farms is increasing, while the number of farms decreased. The average size farm in Union County in 1920 was 89 acres.

The United States Bureau of the Census directed the enumerators of the Census to tabulate under the heading of improved land, "all land regularly tilled or mowed, land pastured and cropped in rotation, land lying fallow, land in gardens, orchards, nurseries, and land occupied by buildings." According to the 1920 Census, based on this definition, the per cent of improved land in Union County was 44.7 per cent, being slightly less than the average of the State, which was 49.8 per cent.

The product per agricultural worker in 1900 for the state of Iowa was $1,088; and in South Carolina $147.46. Thus we see that the Iowa farmer is able to produce, probably because of greater skill in the agricultural arts, seven times as much annual wealth as the farmer in South Carolina. In the year 1918, however, South Carolina produced on its 30,000 square miles of area more than eight times as much farm wealth as was produced in California on 158,000 square miles of area. This fact is encouraging, but that was an unusual year for cotton and it must not blind the people

to the need for greater production in South Carolina and more especially in Union County.

Idle Lands and Improved Lands

Union County's land area is approximately 314,880 acres. Of this amount, 251,453 acres constituted land in farms. The improved land in farms for 1920 was 112,301 acres. This is only 44.7 per cent of the total land in farms.

If we assume that 50,000 acres of woodland is necessary for wood and fuel purposes in Union County, we will have left for occupancy 89,152 acres of land which is at present not in use. Allowing seventy-five acres to an average family of five members, there is room for 1,119 new families or 5,945 people in the rural sections of Union County.

Through the application of science and capital, these 89,152 acres of idle lands (excluding forests) in Union County could be transformed into farms of high productivity. While it would be unwise as well as unfeasible to turn all of the idle lands into improved estates immediately, it is clearly seen that there is a sufficient amount of idle land in Union County to insure a farm to approximately one thousand aspiring owners.

There is every argument why these idle lands should be made available for occupancy by thrifty white farmers; and practically no reason why these acres should not be used in furnishing homes for many people who are at present homeless. Not only will the utilization of these idle acres furnish homes for the homeless, but will also add to the wealth resources of Union County.

Farm Tenancy

Our theory of a sound agriculture has quite generally been that every man should dwell under his own vine and fig tree. This happy situation actually existed at one time, but we are now rapidly departing from it. The so-called tenant system is in the minds of most men, a symbol of a degenerated agriculture; however, the facts are that farm rental is no more degenerate than the ownership of a building by one man and its occupancy by another. Tenantry leaves a bad taste, not because it is wrong within itself, but because it has developed through unfortunate causes.

The question of increasing farm tenancy is one of the greatest problems we have to face in Union County. In view of the fact that 75.9 per cent of the farmers of Union County do not own the farms they operate, or the homes in which they live, it is obvious

that tenancy is here and is going to be here, and thus it is our duty to improve rather than destroy, as we cannot get rid of it.

The figures for the counties showing the greatest amount of tenant operated farms, are as follows: Marlboro 85.6 per cent; Dillon 82.1 per cent; Allendale 81.2 per cent; and Beaufort with only 14.9 per cent has the lowest percentage.

Tenancy runs hand in hand with illiteracy and therefore is, as a general rule, a hindrance to agricultural development. Statistics have shown that in counties where the percentage of white tenancy is highest, there is also found the highest percentage of illiteracy. The average for six counties in the State having the largest percentage of share tenancy shows that there is a percentage of 15.1 in white illiteracy, while for the four counties having the smallest percentage of share tenancy, only 5.5 per cent illiteracy prevails.

One of the worst features of farm tenancy is that it does not breed in the tenant the qualities of self-respect, and leadership in the community. But rather it tends to break down his interests which encompass the development of the community and county. According to the Honorable David F. Houston, former Secretary of Agriculture; "The tenant, on the average, remains on the same farm only about one-sixth as long as the owning farmer, consequently the tenant in most cases manifests little interest in the improvement of the farm and the progress of the community. Little effort is made to maintain the fertility of the soil and make farm life attractive." Such a process, if continued, must result in soil impoverishment and deterioration.

In its best forms, tenancy, in a limited amount, may be a good thing because it is an institution which provides for getting the land into the hands of those who are in a position to cultivate it. In the North and West a large proportion of tenant farmers are young men who are in the process of earning enough money to buy a farm. But this does not hold true in the South where "once a tenant always a tenant" is very nearly the real condition. The average tenant in the South is such because economic conditions prevent him from buying land, or else he is lacking in industry, thrift, or sagacity.

To make every tenant a landowning farmer would not be desirable, even though it were practical. There are many, particularly in the case of the negro, who thrive better as share tenants and croppers under the close supervision of their landlord than they would were they their own bosses, and it is better for the economic well-being of the commonwealth that they remain so. However, for the thrifty young white man there should be no barrier placed in his way to speedy ownership of his own farm and home. The

sense of this ownership breeds in him qualities of self-respect that make him a stable element in the community, a greater social factor in his neighborhood, a center of wealth production and retention, and one whose interests encompass the development of the neighborhood, community, State, and nation. A study of farm tenancy in a typical up-country community shows that the young fellow who starts out working hard, living within his income and saving all he can, is the one who steps out of the tenant class into the owner group. There are no insuperable barriers to ownership as yet, except those of rank misfortune, in a State where 50.2 per cent of our farm lands are lying idle. The principle obstacles in the way of ownership in South Carolina are a lack of ideals of ownership and a great deal of ignorance, indolence and thriftlessness.

The situation assumes unusual importance when we consider its relationship to the existing boll weevil situation. It is the tenant farmer who will find the matter of adjustment most difficult. He has never leaned towards the system of safe farming which makes him provide his food and feed supplies at home; and it is going to be hard to instill in him, as quickly as is necessary, new methods of farming which must be learned to accommodate an enforced change from the present system of agriculture.

The opportunities of landowners, merchants, bankers, and business men to aid in this program of education for readjustment constitutes a responsibility, for it is the tenant farmer as a rule who is the most inaccessible to the ordinary methods of propaganda. He must be reached by the direct contact of those who are accustomed to advise him in his business affairs. Everything possible should be done to stimulate the owners living on their own farms and taking an active interest in the vital matters of maintaining soil fertility and building up community life.

Negro-Operated Farms

Of the 2,817 farms in Union County in 1920, 2,138 or 75.9 per cent of these farms were operated by tenants. Of the 2,138 tenant operated farms, 1,566 were operated by negroes. In 1920, the negroes owned and operated 151 farms or 5 per cent of the total number of farms in the county. Of the 151 farms owned by negroes, 35 or 23.2 per cent of them were mortgaged. Of all the owner-operated farms in Union County 21.3 per cent are negro farms.

According to the best statistics, the percentage of tenancy that is negro in South Carolina, with the exception of Georgetown and Williamsburg counties, is greater than the percentage of popu-

lation that is negro. The percentage of tenancy that is negro as compared with the percentage of population in Union County shows 74 per cent tenancy as compared with 46.3 per cent population. However, the reverse is true of white tenancy, the tenancy being 26 per cent against 53.7 per cent population.

Machinery on the Farm

Union County ranks 42nd in the amount of money spent for implements and machinery on improved land per acre in 1920 with $4.79. Anderson leads the State with $11.69 spent for machinery while the State average is $7.77 per acre. These figures are very striking, and show very clearly the situation which exists in Union County. The agriculturist of today, who does not realize the real value of improved farm machinery, and use it in his work, is not keeping pace with the farmers of other states. Modern farm machinery is indispensable to the farmer who would progress and keep step with the farmers of other states, and especially of the western states, since improved farm machinery is extensively used on the western prairies.

One Crop System

There are seven fundamental evils of the one crop system of farming: (1) It impoverishes the soil; (2) it increases the farming risks; (3) it makes the supply of money available at one time and develops the time credit system; (4) it makes the marketing machinery difficult; (5) it makes for idleness of machinery and labor; (6) it tends to lower the average intelligence of farm labor; (7) it has a depressing effect on the social life of the community. It is not necessary to comment upon the bad effects of the one crop sytem on agricultural advancement, for it is obvious from the mere statements themselves that it deters the progress of Union County's rural and urban citizenship.

In 1920, 48 per cent of the total acreage of the crops in South Carolina was in cotton, and 51 per cent of the value of the eleven leading crops was cotton. Such figures show that South Carolina is one of the states practicing the one-crop system.

There were two possible stimulants to the one-crop system in the earlier days—slavery and the invention of the cotton gin. In 1793, when Eli Whitney invented the cotton gin, immediately this crop began to advance and grew so rapidly that in a few years it became the chief crop of South Carolina. In 1796, when our State enacted a law against the slave trade, the cotton pro-

duction began to decline and finally went to such a point that it was necessary to repeal this law in order that cotton could be produced successfully. In other words, the Southern farmers found that for cotton culture to prove profitable, the negro, as the cheapest human labor, would have to be employed.

The mentality of the one crop farmer and of the neighborhood of which he forms a part may become, in a large measure affected by the continued practice of this system. As long as we persist in employing the one crop system, we need not ever expect to be a self-sufficing county. From an economic standpoint this should be the aim and goal of every county in South Carolina.

Non-Food Crops

We find that in Union County, according to the 1920 Census, there was a consumption of food and feed supplies amounting to the sum of $5,493,524.58, whereas, the production of food and feed supplies amounted to $1,570,296. This made a total shortage of home food and feed supplies amounting to $3,923,228.58. This is to say that the farmers of the county failed to produce the food and feed needed for man and beast, by this amount. It should be remembered that dainties and luxuries are not considered here, only the staple foodstuffs, and also that these are minimum figures reported by Federal authorities.

During the same period, our money crop, which consists practically of cotton, sold for $4,078,929. Deducting the shortage in food and feed production from this sum, we see that our money crops gave us a net income of $155,700.42. If our farmers made a net income of this amount every year, they could ill afford to neglect food raising and continue their present course of raising mostly non-food crops. But these figures of 1920 were for a year of bumper crops and abnormal prices. In an average year, particularly under boll weevil conditions, we will find the net income of our farmers to be even more disgracefully low. This is primarily because of the expenditures for food and feed supplies. This item represents the greatest barrier to the economic progress of Union County.

Livestock

The livestock situation presents itself as a real problem for the farmers of Union County to solve. Livestock authorities figure that for a farm to be on a lightly-stocked livestock basis, there should be an animal unit for every 5 acres of land in farms. By an animal unit on a lightly stocked farm area is meant that for every five acres, there should be one mature horse or mule, a dairy

cow, two colts, five hogs, seven sheep, or one hundred hens. There was in 1920, 251,453 acres of land in farms in Union County. In order for this land area to be even lightly stocked there should be 50,291 animal units, yet there were only 12,669 during this period, making a shortage of 37,623 animal units. Our farmers should bear in mind the fact that a high per capita country wealth goes hand in hand with an abundance of domestic animals and that low per capita wealth prevails where cattle and other farm animals are lacking.

Compiled statistics from the 1920 Census, gives Union County a rank of 19th in the per capita value of livestock products with a value of only $11.25. Edgefield County ranks first with a value of $22.06. Our increase in the number of hogs from 1910 to 1920 was 69 per cent, ranking us 27th in this particular. Anderson County led the State with an increase of 276 per cent. We ranked 38th in the increase of poultry from 1910 to 1920, with 14.5 per cent. In the per capita pork production for 1920, Union County ranked 38th, with 47 pounds. From 1910 to 1920, Union County showed a decrease of approximately 1 per cent in the number of sheep raised.

The virgin soils of Union County were relatively so productive that the farmers made the great mistake of supposing that these soils would always remain so. But they must remember that the constant tillage exhausts the humus supply and our virgin soils will become less and less productive. Such a process of farming must in the end result in impoverishment and deterioration. The time has come when the farmers of Union County must give attention to some means of maintaining the productivity of the soil. According to best authorities, the oldest and best fertilizer is barnyard manure, and even though commercial fertilizers are oftentimes resorted to in an effort to renew the humus supply of the soil, the field must be temporarily abandoned to allow nature to renew the humus supply of the soil. A wiser way of farming would be for the farmers of Union County to raise animals for manure production, before the soil becomes completely exhausted. Over half a century ago a French scientist declared that one of the most important lessons for the farmer to learn was how to produce good barnyard manure and to use it rationally; that the fundamental question was and would remain the manure question. There is every reason why the 89,152 acres of idle land in Union County should be utilized in the raising of livestock, and that each farm now worked should go in for more livestock, thereby eliminating the large deficit of animal units, and producing sufficient manure to insure a productive soil.

Cattle

In 1920, Union County had 6,424 dairy cattle and 566 beef cattle, making a total of 6,990. These figures show an increase of 7 per cent over the 1910 figures. Union ranks 30th with other counties of the State in the number of cattle. A slight increase is better than a decrease, but still our increase is not what it should be. Especial emphasis should be placed in our county upon dairying; particularly since the advent of the boll weevil. Too, there should be a family cow for every tenant farmer in the county, black as well as white folk.

Swine

Union County ranks 27th in the number of swine, with 8,260. These figures show an increase of 69 per cent during the past decade. Our county ranks 38th in the per capita annual pork production, with 47 pounds. There is no more promising field of livestock endeavor in Union County, along with every other county in the State and South, than the raising of hogs. Grazing crops of a wide range can be grown on the Piedmont soils, and this will enable us to raise our hogs largely on such food, using some corn to finish them off before marketing.

Besides growing hogs for market, with boll weevil conditions existent, a smoke house well filled with home raised meat is a mighty effective antidote for that little pest.

Horses and Mules

Union County had in 1920, 813 horses and 3,347 mules. This is a very low number compared to other counties of equal size and wealth, and even in some cases poorer. These figures show a decided decrease in number over the 1910 statistics. This decrease is probably due to the decrease in the number of farms and to the increase in the use of farm machinery and the growing popularity of automobiles.

Poultry

Union County in 1920 ranked 37th in the number of fowls, with 63,103, registering an increase over the previous census figure of 14.5 per cent. The value of all the poultry in Union County was $63,696.

Facts About Farm Conditions and Practices

(Compiled from 1920 Census Report)

36th—In total farm wealth $11,889,498

Anderson first with $61,635,823; Jasper last with $4,255,029. Total for the State was $953,064,742.

38th—In per capita country wealth $490.67
Marlboro first with $1,129.63; Charleston last with $289.57.

33rd—In per cent negro owned farms are of all farms..... 5
Beaufort first with 78 per cent; Dillon last with 2 per cent.

40th—In per cent that mortgaged farms are of all farms 5
Oconee first with 14.7 per cent; Marlboro last with 2.6 per cent.

20th—In per cent of negro farms mortgaged..... 23.2
Beaufort first with 2.8 per cent; Edgefield last with 48.5 per cent. State average 23.3 per cent.

38th—In per cent that white mortgaged farms are of total farms owned by whites 7.3
Horry first with 13.5 per cent; Beaufort last with 1.8 per cent. State average 9.5 per cent.

16th—In per cent of total area in woodland..... 29.2
Horry first with 43.1 per cent; Beaufort last with 15.4 per cent.

38th—In value of crops per acre $28
Beaufort first with $72; York last with $27.

41st—In per capita crop values based on the eleven leading crops $93.31
Calhoun first with $234.01; Charleston last with $25.37.

7th—In per cent improved acreage per farm..... 39.9
Allendale first with 55.2 per cent; Georgetown last with 21 per cent.

38th—In total number of farms 2,817
Anderson first with 8,910; Jasper last with 1,281; Total number in State 192,664; Increase from 1910-1920, 9.2 per cent.

42nd—In amount spent for implements and machinery on improved land per acre $4.79
Anderson first with $11.69; Barnwell last with $3.84; State average is $7.77.

10th—In percentage of farm tenancy 75.9
Marlboro first with 85.6 per cent; Beaufort last with 14.9 per cent. State average is 64.5 per cent.

22nd—In percentage that non-food crops are of total crop values in 1920 77
Beaufort first with 22 per cent; Marlboro last with 89 per cent.

18th—In cotton production in bales, 1921..... 17,500
Spartanburg first with 71,000 bales; Beaufort last

with 100 bales.

31st—In cotton production in pounds per acre 225
Marlboro first with 336 pounds; Beaufort last with 96 pounds.

38th—In number of bushels increase in corn from 1909-1919 43,232
Anderson first with 577,080 bushels increase; Hampton last with 344,845 bushels increase.

38th—In corn production in bushels per acre 11.9
Charleston first with 23.6 bushels; Barnwell last with 9.5 bushels. State average, 15 bushels.

43rd—In bushels of corn raised per capita 10 6
Calhoun first with 31.8 bushels; Charleston last with 4.2 bushels. State average 16.3 bushels.

40th—In bushels of wheat produced per acre 5.3
Dillon first with 13 bushels; State average 7.4 bushels.

29th—In bushels of wheat produced per capita 0.2
Lexington first with 1.9 bushels; Jasper last with none.

15th—In butter production, pounds per person 12.1
Cherokee first with 23.6 pounds; Charleston last with 0.1 pounds. State average is 8.2 pounds.

45th—In number of bushels of oats produced per acre 10.5
Marlboro first with 28 bushels; Jasper last with 8.1 bushels. State average 18.3 bushels.

45th—In bushels of oats produced per capita 0.2
Saluda first with 10.2 bushels; Charleston last with 0.8 bushels. State average 2.1 bushels.

19th—In value of livestock products per person $11.25
Edgefield first with $22.06; Charleston last with $1.71.

27th—In percentage increase in hogs (1910-1920) 69
Anderson first with 276 per cent; Hampton last with 43 per cent decrease.

38th—In annual pork production, pounds per capita 47
Horry first with 183.3 pounds; York last with 22 pounds.

37th—In per cent increase of poultry from 1910-1920 ..... 14.5
Charleston first with 97.4 per cent; Berkeley last with 60.8 per cent decrease.

38th—In egg deficit in dozens per person 12.1
Lexington with 2.6 dozens takes first place; Charleston last with 16.2 dozens deficit.

IX.

BALANCE SHEET IN FOOD AND FEED PRODUCTION

Fant Kelly.

Deficit in Food and Feed Production

A study of data contained in the United States Census of 1920, and estimates of the average annual consumption of food and feed supplies for man and beast compiled from reports of the Federal Department of Agriculture, finds that there was a shortage of $3,923,228.58 in food and feed products in Union County for the year of 1919. The food and feed needs for the county were $5,493,524.58, and the production of the county for the year in food and feed products was $1,570,296. When we fail to produce our food and feed necessities we have to import them from other parts of the country; but in the progress of a county, wealth retention is equally as important as wealth production, and when we have to import a large portion of our food and feed products, we fail to retain wealth that could be made permanent wealth for the county. The soil of Union County with very little effort will grow almost any of the food and feed products profitably; consequently there is no valid excuse for planting cotton so exclusively and spending outside $3,923,228.58 annually for imported food and feed supplies.

If we were to include in the deficit the money spent for dainties and luxuries the figures for underproduction would be even greater.

Shortage in Detail

The food and feed shortage in detail consists of 2,602,583 pounds of meat; 1,089,931 pounds of butter; 247,914 fowls; 367,491 dozens of eggs; 619,901 bushels of corn; 116,804 bushels of wheat; and 3,792 tons of hay.

Why the Shortage?

The main reasons why Union County fails to produce its own needed food and feed supplies are three-fold: (1) Excessive farm tenancy; (2) lack of attention to food and feed crops; and (3) the necessity for a ready cash market for home raised products.

In 1920, there were 2,817 farms in Union County. Of this number, more than three-fourths were operated by people other than the owners, and five per cent of the farms are owned by the negroes. Union County stands among the first ten counties of the State in the highest percentage of farm tenancy. Marlboro has first place with 85.6, and Union County tenth, with 75.9 per cent. The food and feed shortage is usually greatest in the counties with the highest percentage of farm tenancy.

What is true of the different counties is true of the different states. There are only two other states that have a greater percentage of farm tenancy than South Carolina. Georgia has 66.6, and Mississippi 66 per cent of farm tenancy. In these states we find greater attention paid to crops that have a ready cash market, and the food and feed production falls short. What we need is a readjustment in the relation between the landlord and the tenant. At the present time, if the tenant is a cash tenant he has to plant a crop for which he can obtain ready money in order to pay his rent, or if he pays rent in part of his produce, it is usually required in cotton. If the tenant is a share tenant he is usually required to plant cotton and corn, cotton being given the preference. Just as long as the old system of farming exists between the landlord and the tenant, we will continue to have a deficiency in food and feed production.

We are now confronted with a problem presented by the pest known as the boll weevil. Prior to its appearance in our midst, cotton was the principal crop. A farmer could raise cotton when he could not raise anything else, and so long as we pay so much attention to ready money crops there is likely to be a deficiency in food and feed crops. Having the boll weevil in our midst, it is necessary for everybody to live at home as far as possible.

To say that we have been paying too little attention to food and feed crops is evidenced by the fact that we have an annual shortage in food and feed production of approximately four million dollars. In 1920, our food and feed needs were $5,493,524, and we produced $1,570,296.

With a one-third increase of food and feed production, Union County could be independent from the rest of the world so far as food and feed supplies are concerned. Why not produce more food and feed supplies and enable ourselves to retain more money from our money crops? When the tenant is encouraged to produce all of the necessities possible, our shortage will be greatly reduced.

Another reason why the farmer fails to produce surplus food crops is the absence of a ready cash market for home raised pro-

ducts. This problem is discussed under another section in this chapter.

Make the Farm Self-Supporting

The boll weevil entered the United States in the year 1892, near Brownsville, Texas. In spite of the efforts of scientists employed by the Southern States and the United States Department of Agriculture this pest has annually increased its field of operation and arrived in Union County in the fall of 1921. The problem that we have heard discussed for several years confronts us now, and we are facing a condition calling for the actual application of those agricultural practices which have been best wherever the weevil has established itself. With the variety of things that can be grown in the county, the farmer can live in comfort in spite of the failure of the cotton crop.

Since the boll weevil is a reality with us, we will have to combat it as effectively as possible. The diversified farming system seems to be the best general method. Some of the advantages of this method of farming are:

1. Diversified farming lessens the risks of total failure. The yield of a given crop is considerably influenced by weather conditions and pests. A failure is not likely to result from a number of different crops in the same year. A failure when a farmer has only one money crop is a serious matter, as he will have to carry all the expenses of another year.

2. Diversified farming distributes the income throughout the year. If the year's income is all received at one time it is difficult to make this money last throughout the year, even when the same amount received at different intervals might provide very well.

3. Diversified farming may distribute the labor throughout the year. The most important problem is keeping men, horses, and machinery, employed the year round. Some types of specialized farming are satisfactory in this respect, but they are few and far between.

There is another strong argument in favor of making the farms self-supporting. The farmer is the only individual member of society that can get along without selling his produce. The manufacturer must sell his finished products if he is to live; this is so with the merchant or any other member of society. But the farmer who raises his own feed supplies can hold his produce off the market if the prices are not satisfactory, and he is not to a great extent inconvenienced, since he has all that he needs to eat.

If the farmers could only realize that they could control the

market to a certain extent, the one money crop would not have to be depended on year after year to pay their food bills. And when the crop is harvested it has to be sold at once regardless of price in order that the farmer's creditors can be paid.

Standardizing the Farm Products

The United States Shipping Board has called to our attention that when nails are sold in South America the natives want them in ten pound bags so they can easily carry them on horse back across the country to their ranches. The United States nail manufacturers have ignored this fact by shipping nails in kegs, and for this reason they are not developing a market in South America to the extent that other nations are.

The same thing applies to the Union County farmer. When he has corn to sell he expects to sell it on the cob, knowing all the while that there is a much greater demand for the commodity if properly shelled and sacked.

Likewise the farmer who has a surplus of potatoes, instead of grading them and properly preparing them for the market, takes all sizes and grades mixed together and tries to find a market for them. Even though he finds a market he will not receive nearly as much as he would if they were properly graded. Perhaps the consumer has to buy a bushel in order to get a peck of the desired grade, but if the producer had graded them he could use the bad ones for stock and perhaps receive just as much for the best ones as he did for the whole crop.

The farmer who has hay for sale, why not bale it and properly prepare it for the market instead of selling it in loose loads or stacks? This will enable the producer to standardize his produce and receive a better price for it.

Local Market Problems

There are five ways in which a farmer may market his produce:

1. By direct sale to consumer.
2. By selling to local stores.
3. By shipping direct to dealers in large cities.
4. By selling to local buyers.
5. By shipping through cooperative associations.

One of the best ways of marketing farm products is through municipal markets. It is doubtful whether the volume of food and feed supplies utilized in the town of Union would warrant the establishment of a municipal market. The surplus food and

feed can perhaps be best accommodated by cooperation with the county farm demonstration agent in the establishment of a local cooperative association based on a single commodity as a unit of a larger organization of the same type, as in the building of cooperative sweet potato storage houses and the cooperative shipment of livestock in car load lots. The efforts of the county farm demonstration agent can usually bring about an accomplishment of this nature. In the case of livestock, he can inform the people of the county through the county papers, or as he deems wise, that a shipment of livestock is to be made, and the farmers who have a surplus can bring it to the designated place. The services of a grader can be secured to grade the livestock, and each farmer paid according to the grade of his shipment. The payment can be made through the local bank.

The problem of providing a ready cash market any day in the year for products other than cotton is one of the outstanding problems of the county, and can be solved only through the intelligent sympathetic cooperation of the business man, the housewife, and the farmer.

Cooperative Marketing

Production of a crop is but the first step by the farmer, and it is useless if it cannot be marketed. It would be of very little use to our farmers to increase their production of food supplies over what is needed for home consumption when they have no marketing plan. The farmer is at a distinct disadvantage in marketing his crops, because successful marketing requires extensive market information, the demand and the probable supply, and the advertisement of particular products, which is too costly for the individual farmer. He is forced to sell his produce to a well informed buyer who can take advantage of him. The lack of a convenient market for food crops has been one of the greatest hindrances to their production. The solution of this problem lies in the plan of cooperative marketing associations.

Cooperative marketing has never been attempted in Union County on any large scale. Most farmers have exaggerated ideas of the possible savings from cooperation, and are disappointed with the results at the beginning, but it must be remembered that it requires time and patience to build up such marketing machinery.

There has been a long felt need of some organization through which our farmers could market their own cotton. But it has been only in the past two or three years that efforts were made to establish such organizations. The Cotton Growers' Coopera-

tive Marketing Association has been worked out and is coming to the farmer's resuce, but the changed conditions caused by the boll weevil have made it necessary to substitute other crops for cotton to a great extent and these crops must be marketed.

It will be to the best interests of our farmers to go about it in a scientific way and not trust to the whims of local buyers. Co-operation among the California fruit growers has been a means of saving to the farmers of California sums beyond estimation; and what cooperative marketing has done for the people of California, it will do for the people of South Carolina.

In South Carolina practically the only plans of cooperative marketing have been for cotton and tobacco. The association for cotton growers plans to grade, class, staple and weigh every bale; to warehouse and store cotton wherever and whenever necessary; to sell all of its cotton in even running lots, each grade, class and staple within its own pool; to sell on its own sample and warehouse receipt; and to sell collectively and only when the market demands it. It will sell its cotton as directly as possible; determine the cost of production of cotton; encourage and develop the cooperative production of uniform and standard varieties by communities.

A similar plan has been worked out for the cooperative marketing of tobacco. One half the aggregate tonnage of tobacco in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, was signed up for marketing by the Association for the 1922 crop.

Cooperative associations will operate to great advantage in the sale of food and feed crops as well as with cotton and tobacco.

What the Banks Can Do to Help

Money controls all industry, and the banks have become the melting pot of business transactions. Therefore, a wise distribution of money means a well organized business. With the banks controlling to a great extent the distribution of money among the farmers there is room for them to aid materially in modeling the farming system of the county and State. We believe if the banks would refuse to lend money to the farmers unless they plant a certain per cent of food and feed crops, we would have a better system of farming in South Carolina. There is a continuous contact between the purchaser and the creditor, and this puts the banks in a position to have a tremendous influence as to the kind of business that is to be carried on.

The banks of Texas are refusing to lend money to the farmer unless they agree to plant a certain number of acres in food and

feed crops. They claim it is better to help by keeping as much of the money in the State as possible rather than allow millions of dollars to leave the State annually for the commodities that can be grown at home. By this plan large amounts of money would be retained in the county with an increase in the per capita wealth. The result would be a greater volume of business, which would benefit the farmer, merchant, and bank.

A few years of such practices in South Carolina would make the agriculture of the State a self-sufficing one. The farmer would become independent; the merchant would be able to carry on a cash business, and the banks would be able to turn their energies towards developing the county instead of feeding it.

New Farming Methods Needed

More efficient methods of farming are needed on the farms today. When we look at the slip-shod way in which the farmer conducts his business, it is a wonder how he ever makes any money. The farmer who keeps any record of his expenses and his income is an exception rather than the rule. Unless a farmer has some system of bookkeeping, he has no way of knowing whether he is making a profit or losing; neither has he any way to tell which crops pay and which do not. Farmers need such records in order to know whether they are managing their farms to the best advantage. Without such a system, it is almost impossible to tell where the leaks in his expenses are and as a result he will continue year after year to lose on certain crops or certain parts of his land.

If the situation of the majority of the farmers in Union County is analyzed it will be found that it is caused chiefly by their adherence to the one-crop system. By continually planting cotton the majority of the farmers forget that other crops can be just as profitably, and more so, grown. They refuse to substitute other crops for cotton mainly because they are too conservative to try anything new, and consequently they suffer from it. In years when the price of cotton breaks they are almost bankrupted because they have nothing else to rely on.

Cotton and tobacco are crops that require constant cultivation. The time that they should be cultivated, is the same time that other crops should be cultivated, but we have only to look around us to see that the food crops are neglected. Corn is allowed to turn yellow, gardens burn up, and wheat and oats are left out in the weather in order that the cultivation of cotton may be rushed. Are the farmers profiting by it?

Where cotton is planted only one crop can be harvested during the year, and the land lies idle almost half the year, whereas the most efficient farming method would require its use for a longer period of the year or a nearer complete utilization of the land. It is true that cotton will continue to be our money crop, but it should not be grown to the extent that other crops will be excluded, and especially food-crops. A sysem of well-balanced farming that will give due regard to food-crops and to money crops is needed on our farms today. Until some such system is adopted, Union County will continue to have a shortage in the production of food and feed supplies.

Tenancy and the one crop system go hand in hand. Seventy-five per cent of the farms in Union County are operated by tenants. Here is a problem the landlord alone can solve. The tenant in most cases directs all his attention and energy to the money crop, and is encouraged by the landlord, because he finds it easier to sell his share of the crop if it is a money crop, than if it is composed of food-crops. Instead of forcing the tenant to plant a money crop, he should see that the tenant first plants a sufficient amount of food crops to supply his own needs. Unless the landlords make some effort to encourage the growing of food crops by their tenants, it is going to be a hard matter to keep our food production equal to our consumption.

Facts About Food and Feed Production in Union County

The data in the following table are compiled from the United States Census of 1920. The Union County rank at the left margin shows the number of counties that do better.

38th	In corn production, bushels per acre ..... Charleston County first with 23.6 bushels. State average, 15 bushels.	11.9
43rd	In the per capita production in bushels of corn..... The per capita annual consumption figures in the U. S., inclusive of live-stock needs, is 31 bushels; the deficit per capita in Union County is 20.4 bushels; the total deficit for Union County is 619,589 bushels.	10.6
43rd	In total corn production in bushels..... Orangeburg County first with 1,460,318 bushels; Jasper last with 154,526 bushels; Union County is 4th from the bottom. Her corn production for 10 years, 1910-1920 increased 43,232 bushels or 15 per cent. The State increase was 31 per cent. Forty	321,631

counties showed an increase in production. Three showed a decrease.

29th—In wheat production in bushels per person..... 0.2
4 bushels are needed per capita; deficit per capita for Union County, 3.8 bushels; the total deficit, 115,414 bushels. In 1910, Union County produced 3,558 bushels of wheat from 520 acres; in 1920, 4,684 bushels on 884 acres.

45th—In production of oats in bushels per acre..... 10.5
Marlboro first with 28 bushels per acre; the State average was 18.3 bushels. The total crop for Union County was 7,439 bushels.

42nd—In total crop of hay and forage, in tons..... 3,800
From 1910-1920 our hay crop increased 23 per cent. For each work animal 5½ pounds of hay was produced for each day. Ten pounds are needed per day. 3,800 tons were produced; 7,014 tons were needed. The shortage was 3,214 tons.

42nd—In beef production, in pounds per capita..... 6.3
Beaufort first with 129.8 pounds; Greenville last with 3.6 pounds per person. The average for the State was 17.8 pounds per person; 150 pounds are needed per person; deficit per person, 143.7 pounds.

38th—In pork production, in pounds per capita..... 47
Horry County first with 183.3 pounds per person; York last with 22 pounds. State average per capita 67 pounds. From 1910-1920 the number of hogs increased 69 per cent in Union County.

44th—In poultry production, in pounds per capita..... 3.9
Saluda County first with 15.4 pounds per person; Charleston County last with 2.6 pounds. The number of fowls in Union County increased 14.5 per cent from 1910-1920. 42 pounds are needed per person per year. The deficit is 38.1 pounds per person. Total deficit 1,157,173 pounds.

38th—In eggs deficit per capita, dozens 12.1
17.5 dozens are needed per person per year. Our shortage was 12.1 dozens per person; total shortage was 367,491 dozens.

15th—In butter production, pounds per person..... 12.1
Cherokee County first with 23.6 pounds per person. The State average was 8.2 pounds.

44th—In value of livestock produced per capita..... $4.54
Edgefield first with $22.06 per person; Charleston last with $1.71 per person.

40th—In bushels of wheat produced per acre 5.3
Dillon County first with 13 bushels per acre. The State average is 7.4 per acre. Union's average is below that of the State.

Balance Sheet in Food and Feed Production for Union County

Food and Feed Needed:		
30,372 people @ $167.28		$4,898,396.16
4,160 work animals @ $75.75	$313,120.00	
6,424 dairy cattle @ $25.67	164,904.08	
566 beef cattle @ $12.86	8,801.30	
8,260 swine @ $3.44	89.44	
		595,128.42
Total food and feed needed		$5,493,524.58
Total Food and Feed Produced:		
Food and feed crops		$1,156,329.00
Dairy products	$191,756	
Poultry products	63,696	
Honey and wax	95	
Beef cattle and swine	158,420	
		413,967.00
Total food and feed produced		$1,570,296.00
Deficit		$3,923,228.58
Butter needed for 30,372 people @ 48 lbs. per person		1,457,856
Produced		367,925
Deficit		1,089,931
Fowls needed for 30,372 people @ 12 fowls per person		364,464
Produced		116,550
Deficit		247,914
Eggs needed for 30,372 people @ 17½ dozen per person		531,510
Produced		163,007
Deficit		368,503
Corn needed for 30,372 people @ 31 bushels per person		941,532
Produced		321,631
Deficit		619,901

Wheat needed for 30,372 people @ 4 bushels per person		121,488
Produced		4,684
Deficit		116,804
Hay needed for 4,160 work animals @ 10 pounds per day, tons		7,592
Produced		3,800
Deficit		3,792
Total meat needed for 30,372 people @ 152 pounds per person		4,616,544
Meat Produced:		
285 calves @ 150 pounds	42,750	
281 cattle @ 350 pounds	98,350	
63,103 poultry @ 3½ pounds	220,861	
8,260 swine @ 200 pounds	1,652,000	
		2,013,961
Deficit		2,602,583

Union County Livestock: 1920 Census

1. Animal Units on Hand 1919:	Animal Units
4,090 mature work animals	4,090
44 spring colts (1-4)	11
29 yearling colts (1-2)	15
3,940 dairy cows	3,940
3,050 other cattle (1-2)	1,525
3,845 mature hogs (1-5)	769
3,415 spring colts (1-10)	442
26 mature sheep (1-7)	4
60,040 poultry (1-100)	600
Total animal units	11,376

2. Animal units needed—251,452 acres divided by 5	50,291
Per cent of animals in a lightly stocked farm area	22
Per cent below the level	78

Note—A lightly stocked farm area means one animal unit for every 5 acres of farm lands. A unit is a horse, a cow, 2 colts, 5 hogs, 7 sheep, or 100 hens.

X.

EVIDENCES OF PROGRESS

Fant Kelly.
R. M. Hope.

We endeavor to set forth in this chapter some of the things of which Union County can justly be proud. But let us not forget that there is always room for improvement. We stand in the forefront in some things; in many things, we fall short. Yet, in comparison with other counties of the State, our county ranks as a leader. As a whole, Union County is a progressive county; and when the people become fully awake and grasp every opportunity to better the interests of the county, the old maxim "In union there is strength" will be made a greater reality in our county.

Wealth

Considering the assessed value of property on the tax books in South Carolina as 42 per cent of the actual value, in 1920 the total wealth of Union County amounted to $23,290,500 as true value. The United States Census of 1920 gives the farm wealth of the county as $11,889,498. Between 1910 and 1920, our farm wealth increased 144 per cent. From 1914 to 1922, the banking resources of the county increased from $1,523,728 to $4,396,758, or 188.5 per cent increase. The report of the State Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries for 1922 reports an investment of $12,109,311 in textile industries. Only three counties in the State make a better showing.

These figures show that Union County is becoming more and more an industrial county. Already more than half of its total wealth is invested in textile industries.

Our per capita taxable wealth in 1920 was $766. Only five counties report a higher figure. The per capita banking resources in 1919 were $138. There is one bank for every 3,375 inhabitants, white and black in the county. The average for the State in this particular is 3,644.

Agriculture

The soils of Union County are, in the main, what are known as the Cecil types. These are the red clay and clay loam soils characteristics of the Piedmont region of the South. While the lay of the land in Union County lends itself to washing and the consequent formation of gullies, there is perhaps no type of soil in the world which can successfully grow a wider variety of crops. Such soils are very susceptible to improvement, and once a high state of fertility is established it is easily maintained. Rotation of crops, with a liberal inclusion of legumes, and a larger live-stock program are the principle factors contributing towards this end.

As has been noted, during the past ten years the farm wealth of Union County increased approximately 145 per cent, or about one and one-half times.

Ninety-five per cent of the farms in the county are owned by whites. Only nine counties in the State can show a higher percentage in this regard.

In 1920, of 2,817 farms in the county only 5 per cent were mortgaged. Six counties only can lay claim to a better showing in this item.

During the past decade Union County's agriculture shows signs of progress. More pure bred hogs are being distributed over the county, the dairy cow is becoming a more familiar sight, and better farm practices are being adopted. Cotton has been, however, too long King in Union County. The presence of the boll weevil may alter these conditions, and if it does, this pest could be termed an asset to the couty rather than a menace. Our need in the agricultural field is better and more efficient farming methods. The failure of the cotton crop for the past few years has put the farmers to thinking. There is a present tendency for the rural population to leave the farms and drift to the cities and urban districts. Conditions in the agricultural communities are calling forth new ideas, and let us hope that when the present dark clouds of depression and discontent are rolled away, Union County will be left with a more intelligent class of farmers. The efficient and thrifty farmers should be encouraged to remain on our farms.

Industries of Union County

Union County is considered an agricultural county. But in the field of manufacture Union stands at the front. The United States Bureau of the Census gives Union County for the year 1919 a valuc

of $17,884,448 in manufactured products. The report of the State Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries for 1922, gives Union County textile industries an investment of $12,109,311 in capital employed and an annual output of $10,740,244 in goods produced. Our county ranks fourth in the amount of capital invested in textile industries; fourth, in value of annual production in textile products; sixth in number of textile establishments, and sixth in the value of all manufactured products.

Our water power and power plants are in a state of development, ranking second among the industries of the county.

When you consider the fact that there were practicallly few industrial plants in Union County in 1910, and review Union County's present status as a manufacturing county, you can readily see that the future holds great things in store for our industrial enterprises, and every effort should be put forth for their development. Such a development will help the county and State in many ways. It will increase the wealth-producing power; afford profitable employment to a large population; create new markets nearer home for the agricultural produce of the farmers; and increase the permanent wealth and taxable property of the county.

Home Demonstration Work

Union is one among hundreds of other counties throughout our great country doing demonstration work. Home demonstration work is the realization of a vision of the late Dr. Seaman A. Knapp, the great agricultural philosopher. He first established demonstration work for the boys; having successfully started this work, ideas began to take more definite form in his mind for work of a similar nature for the girls. In an address before the State Teachers' Association in South Carolina in 1907, Dr. Knapp said: "If much can be done for boys to interest and instruct them in their life work, more can be done for girls. Teach them to mend and sew and cook; how to 'doctor;' how to dress a wound or make a ligature; how to adorn the simple home and make it appear like a palace; how by simple arrangement the environment of the home can be transformed into a place of beauty. In the United States the art of cooking is almost a lost art. There are communities where not to be a dyspeptic is to be out of the fashion. If we could have some lessons on how to live royally on a little, how to nourish the body without poisoning the stomach, and to balance a ration for economic and healthful results, there would be a hopeful gain in lessening the number of bankrupts by the kitchen route."

This vision began its reality in 1910 when the first "Tomato Club" was organized in Aiken County, South Carolina. From this small beginning, home demonstration work has grown with leaps and bounds until now its scope includes work in gardening, poultry keeping, dairying, marketing, canning, sewing, food preparation, household management, child welfare, nutrition, home furnishing, and beautifying the home grounds.

Home demonstration work in Union County during the past year was conducted in general through the girls' home demonstration clubs, girls' and boys' poultry clubs, and home demonstration clubs for women. There were more than one hundred boys and girls interested in the work, and sixty per cent of these received certificates on the year's work which meant no less than a grade of 75 per cent, and several made 98 per cent. The girls' clubs embraced canning and gardening, sewing, cooking and poultry clubs. They were met monthly either in the homes of the girls or at the school houses by the county home demonstration agent, Miss Mahala J. Smith, and a regular outlined course of study was followed.

The women in the various clubs throughout the county did splendid work in canning, gardening, preserving, pickling, dairying, poultry work and marketing. Many of them, by their skillful management, have been able to assist their husbands with their farms in a material way.

The work done in nutrition since the fall of 1921 is well worth mentioning. Over 2,000 children have been weighed and measured and some follow up work has been done in the nutrition classes and clinics. Last year there were three classes; they were met monthly by Miss Lola M. Snider, State Food Specialist, Winthrop College, assisted by the county agent. They also held a clinic and twenty-one children had their tonsils and adenoids removed. At present there are two classes, and plans have been made to hold three clinics this spring.

Farm Demonstration Work

The Agricultural Extension Service of South Carolina, conducted through Clemson Agricultural College and the United States Department of Agriculture cooperating with headquarters at Clemson College, was organized several years past, and the work of this department is now conducted with the idea fixed in the minds of its members that there are certain fundamental principles in the economic production and scientific marketing of farm crops that must of necessity be adhered to in a logical and systematic way.

To this end the Extension Service has formulated a clear and comprehensive program of work for each county. This program indicates a clear understanding of existing agricultural problems and what should be done.

1. Soil building through the use of legumes, livestock and crop rotation.
2. Demonstrations in the economical production of all important field crops.
3. Demonstration in the proper care and management of fruits, berries and garden crops, both for home and commercial consumption.
4. Encourage the use and production of purebred seed.
5. Making farm self-supporting through the production of sufficient food and feed for man and beast.
6. Increasing the number and improving the quality of livestock through the use of meritorious pure bred sires.
7. Assist in the organization and maintenance of community clubs for both adults and children.
8. Encourage cooperative marketing associations, organized on commodity basis, for the scientific marketing and distribution of farm products.

The farm demonstration work in Union County is projected along these lines and is considered an effective agency in the development of a safe and sane agriculture.

School Improvement

Our country is built upon the doctrine of equal opportunity for all, and this doctrine will always appear false until the advantages of urban and rural schools are equalized. The rural school has not kept pace with the increasing complexity of environment. The urban school has. The educational chain is no stronger than its weakest link. Therefore, nine months term is just as essential to the rural school as to the urban. The country folk are awakening to this fact and quite a number are moving into the city where their children may get at least a high school education. Every white child is entitled to that. The prosperity of our country is primarily dependent upon the farmer and the farmer is needed on the farm.

In order to save the rural population, the county board of education is planning to consolidate as many of the one teacher schools as the condition of the roads and the density of population will justify. They are planning, also, to establish centralized high schools at Jonesville, Bald Rock, Cross Keys, West Springs, and possibly at Santuc. A glance at the county map will show

that this will put a high school within the reach of practically every child in the county. The board realizes that this will require a considerable expenditure of money but they feel that the people are willing to make the sacrifice and that this is the opportune time to take this forward step.

City School System

Twenty-eight years ago the total white enrollment of the city school of Union was 202, with only one small school building. The report for the session 1921-1922 showed a white enrollment of 1,914 and a negro enrollment of about 800.

In 1909, a modern high school building was erected from a bond issue which received only two votes "Against bonds." The present enrollment in the high school is 244.

In 1922, a handsome modern grammar school was erected on East Main Street to relieve the crowded condition in the other schools. Monarch Mill is now moving the twelve room wooden building in order to erect a modern fifteen room brick building. From time to time the cotton mills have erected school buildings in their villages. The schools at the mills are taught by teachers elected by the city school board. The teachers are paid from the regular school fund and the schools are supervised by the city superintendent of schools.

Twenty years ago night schools were organized at the mills for the education of illiterates. The teachers were paid from the regular school funds of the district until the present system of illiteracy schools was organized by the State. Union claims to be the first, or among the first, to have regularly organized night schools in the State.

The graduates of the Union High School are occupying lucrative and important positions in South Carolina and in other states of the Union, and the school is justly proud of the record they are making.

The school system, with its eight school buildings, now employs sixty-eight teachers and has a total enrollment of over 2,700 pupils.

The management of the schools in the district is in charge of Superintendent Davis Jeffries, who has been connected with the schools for twenty-eight years. The present school board is composed of the following gentlemen: Messrs. C. C. Sanders, Chairman; B. B. James, Secretary; L. W. Blackwelder, L. E. McAlpine, and J. W. Pollard.

General Improvements in Mill Villages

During the past few years, prosperity in the cotton mills of Union County has given the mills the opportunity of putting into effect some of the plans of improvement that heretofore they have been handicapped in by financial reasons. It is plainly noticeable as you enter the mill villages, that there has been a decided change generally by improvements of the streets, houses and landscapes. New schools and adequate educational facilities have been put into operation in almost every mill village of the county, and the new child labor laws, together with the compulsory attendance law, have made it necessary to enlarge the old schools and add additional teachers to meet the growing demands. A new form of "employee benefit" has been inaugurated in a number of mills in the form of "group insurance," which the mills have taken out covering all their employees with absolutely no cost whatever to the employees. This gives to each employe who remains in the employ of the mill company a nominal life insurance as long as he is in the employ of the same company. The amount of the insurance ranges in value with the length of service of the employee. The mills have come to be a booster for safety, feeling that safety first is not a question of dollars and cents, but a question of the saving of human life, by installing new machinery, improving their water supply, and installing sanitary drinking fountains.

The Lockhart Mill Company has within the last three years, made the following notable improvements: Installed lighting and sewerage system in every house, paved sidewalks, built ice plant and laundry, installed sanitary drinking fountains and new toilets in mill, built a new modern school building, built 125 new houses, repainted all of the houses, and built a swimming pool.

The Union-Buffalo Mills Company has paved sidewalks, improved the streets, and erected a picture show house at Buffalo; has installed baths in 200 employees' houses and built 15 new houses.

The Monarch Mills Company has paved sidewalks, built a steam laundry, installed sewerage system, and installed motors and electrical equipment in mill. They are now planning to build 50 new houses and a modern school building, complete in every detail.

The Victor Monaghan Company has paved sidewalks, remodeled employees' homes, installed sanitary drinking fountains in the mill and nine new frames in the card room.

The Excelsior Knitting Mills has installed light and sewerage system, graded streets and paved sidewalks, built a modern playground, and installed some new machinery.

The Gault Manufacturing Company has installed baths in fourteen houses, and installed sanitary drinking fountains in mill.

Such improvements are to be commended, and it is to be hoped that the prosperous conditions of the mills will prove to induce far more investments. The State Commissioner of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries in a report of his submitted to the Governor said: "The mill managers of South Carolina, in the main, are humane, considerate and even ambitious to keep constantly improving the conditions surrounding the life of their employees." This statement may well be applied to mill managers in Union County and they are to be commended on improvements during the past three years.

Good Roads

Prior to 1920, there were no improved roads in Union County, or roads that were reasonably passable in bad weather. There are approximately eight hundred miles of public roads in the county, and more than two miles of bridges of over twenty-foot span. The bridges were usually of the cheapest type, and in many cases, unsafe for the loads passing over them.

A building program was started early in 1920 from the proceeds of bond issues, and to date approximately 180 miles of road have been constructed. The main highways were relocated, using a maximum curvature of 12 degrees, and a maximum gradient of 5 per cent. To keep within these limits has cost considerable money, especially in the rough and hilly country where a cheaper road would have been unsatisfactory. All roads graded have been properly drained and surfaced with top-soil, and the completed roads have cost from three to seven thousand dollars per mile, depending upon the topography of the country through which they pass, and the cost of labor and material at the time of construction.

There are eight improved roads radiating from Union as the center and five from Jonesville, the second center of population. In most cases, these roads reach the county line and connect with the improved roads of the adjoining counties.

The main highways carry an average traffic of 500 vehicles per day. To complete the main highways of the county will require about fifty miles of additional construction, some of which is under way. The chain-gang is being kept on permanent road construction, and is building about ten miles of first class road per year. The secondary roads have been improved by a system of maintenance, and it is now possible to reach any section of the county in comfort and in a reasonable time.

Three first class bridges have been constructed, with two more to be built this year. The road program contemplates the construction of approximately twenty miles, half of which will be done with the chain-gang. There are many bridges in an unsatisfactory condition, but the funds for both construction and maintenance of roads and bridges are limited.

In regard to the benefits of our new road construction program, it is the opinion of the county engineer that the road improvement and maintenance program has reduced the travel and haulage cost not less than fifty per cent.

Young Men's Business League

The Young Men's Business League of the City of Union was organized approximately one year ago, for the purpose of aiding any business or industrial enterprise that would through its development benefit both the city of Union and the county at large. The league at the time of its organization took over the assets and liabilities of the Union Chamber of Commerce, and through its organization hoped to extend the work of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Young Men's Business League has successfully handled or has aided in the handling of several matters of interest to both county and city. It was through the untiring efforts of the League that Gypsy Smith was brought to Union where he conducted a series of evangelistic meetings. Another matter of interest to the county which was promoted by the Young Men's Business League was the baseball game between Rochester and New York, played in Union at the beginning of the 1922 Series. The League has an active membership of more than one hundred, with officers as follows: W. S. Nicholson, President; J. W. Wilbanks, Vice President; W. A. Walker, Vice President; W. H. Perrin, Treasurer; Ben T. Gibson, Secretary. The directors are: W. H. Perrin, D. N. Wilburn, E. M. Garner, I. K. Brennecke, J. W. Wilbanks, W. W. Alman, T. D. Truluck, F. P. Sally, E. A. Goodwin, T. C. Jolly, W. A. Walker, W. S. Nicholson.

Carnegie Free Library

Largely through the untiring efforts of Mrs. B. G. Clifford and Mr. Allan Nicholson, the Carnegie Free Library was opened in the city of Union in the year 1905. The library building cost $10,000, which sum was secured from the Carnegie fund. The city of Union bought the lot for the erection of the building and has appropriated $1,000 to the library each year since the year 1905. This appropri-

The Highway Bridge Connecting Chester and Union Counties, at Lockhart, S. C.

ation has recently been increased to $1,250 per year, thereby making possible the purchasing of more and better books.

The library has a total of 5,000 volumes of reference works, short stories, and more especially, choice stories for children. The yearly circulation of the library is approximately 30,000 books. A proof of the great interest which is being shown in the library is the fact that 1,500 people are regular card holders. Miss Neely Sartor is the efficient librarian, having served in this capacity for a period of six years.

The library is under the direction and control of nine trustees, all of whom are prominent men in the life of the city and county. The trustees are R. P. Morgan, Chairman; W. E. Thompson, C. H. Peake, L. M. Jordan, W. W. Johnson, L. J. Hames, R. P. Harry, and Allan Nicholson.

The Carnegie Free Library not only holds within its walls the literature and reading matter for the county and city of Union, but on its walls hang pictures of men and women who have lived their lives for Union County and humanity. There are many relics of Union County to be found in the library, which should be of interest to every Union County boy or girl. The Carnegie Free Library deserves the support of every person in Union County, not for its own sake, but for the educational and social influences which its volumes will exert upon the people of our county.

Wallace Thomson Hospital

The Wallace Thomson Hospital is a stock company with a capital of $10,000, organized in Union to provide a hospital for the care of the people of the county and surrounding country. The company has released the hospital to Dr. B. B. Steedley, who is surgeon in charge, and Miss Elizabeth Earle, who is superintendent.

It is a 30 bed hospital, with operating room, sterilizing room, and X-ray room, built with all modern conveniences provided, and up-to-date in every respect. All the nurses are graduate nurses, having had years of experience before coming to Union. The hospital handles general surgical, medical and obstetrical cases, numbering approximately 300 patients per year.

Those connected with the hospital are as follows: Drs. B. B. Steedley and W. S. Zimmerman, Surgeons; Drs. A. P. McElroy and D. H. Montgomery, Assistant Surgeons; Dr. W. H. Hope, Anesthetist and X-Ray; Dr. P. K. Switzer, Internal Medicine; Miss Mary Lee Parks, Operating Nurse; Miss Elizabeth Earle, Superintendent, and five registered nurses.

The Salvation Army

The city's relief and charity work is mostly carried on by the Salvation Army with the aid of the different church societies. The principal work of the Army here is spiritual and consists of religious services in their halls, different homes, jails, and chain-gangs. The Gipsy Smith Club, with its ten different teams of men assist in these different services. Street meetings are also held throughout different parts of the town and county where hundreds are reached with the Gospel.

An Advisory Board of prominent men and women are connected with the Army and direct its financial appeals and advise in many different matters that come up from time to time. Following are the names of the men and women serving on this board: C. C. Sanders, President; Ernest L. Spears, Vice President; Emslie Nicholson, Treasurer; Miss Frontis Winn, Secretary; R. H. Harris, W. C. Lake, F. H. Garner, J. F. Hart, T. J. Glenn, J. M. Bates, A. G. Kennedy, B. L. Berry, W. W. Johnson, Paul E. Wilburn, I. K. Brennicke, Miss Pearl Harris, Miss Edna Tinsley, and Mrs. B. L. Berry.

Newspapers

There are published in the city of Union one daily paper, The Union Daily Times; and one weekly, The Progress. The Union Daily Times carries dispatches from the Associated Press and also local items of interest. It is under the management and editorship of Rev. L. M. Rice. The Progress is published every Thursday and carries a considerable amount of local news with some matters of national interest. It is under the management of Mr. W. W. Colton, with Mr. Allan Nicholson as Editor and Publisher. Both of these are very creditable newspapers and have a large circulation in the county.

Where We Lead

In South Carolina, there are forty-six counties, and we think that Union County is one of the leading counties, when there are not over fifteen that make a better showing. The figures in the following table are for 1920, except where otherwise indicated. Union County ranks as follows:

4th—In amount of capital invested in textile industries..$12,109,311
Spartanburg comes first with $20,886,724, and
Chesterfield last with $141,000.

4th—In value of annual production in textile industries $17,467,669
Greenville first with $47,166,642; Barnwell last with $100,000.

5th—In number of deaths per 1,000 population 8.8
Richland County, with 26.1 deaths per 1,000 population has the highest death rate. Colleton County has fewest deaths, 7.4 per 1,000 inhabitants. The State average is 13.6.

6th—In wealth per capita $766
Richland first with $891; Horry last with $354.

6th—In value of manufactured products $17,884,448
Spartanburg first with $48,793,848; Allendale last with $126,918.

6th—In number of factory wage earners 3,876
Spartanburg first with 8,924; Allendale last with 55.

6th—In number of textile establishments 8
Spartanburg has 31. Sixteen counties have none.

6th—In average special tax levy in county (mills) 10 1-3
Darlington first with 16 4-5 mills; Jasper last with 4 1-2 mills.

6th—In number of homicides per 100,000 population 3.3
There was one homicide in Union County in 1920; there were 259 in the State, a rate of 15.2 per 100,000 population.

7th—In percentage of mortgaged farms 5
Marlboro first with 2.6 per cent; Pickens last with 14.7 per cent.

7th—In average improved acres per farm 39.9
Allendale first with 55.2 acres; Georgetown last with 21 acres.

7th—In total wages paid factory workers $2,704,531
Greenville first with $6,884,805; Allendale last with $41,800.

8th—In average number of white pupils per school 62
Charleston first with 114 pupils; Jasper last with 21 pupils.

9th—In per capita investment in school property $13.03
Florence first with $29.07; Fairfield last with $2.77.

9th—In per cent decrease of negro population in ratio of total population 5.4
Greenwood came first with a decrease of 9.4 per cent; Chesterfield last with 0.6 per cent.

10th—In percentage of farms owned by whites 95
Dillon first with 98 per cent; Beaufort last with 22 per cent.

11th—In average length of session in white schools, in days 177
Sumter first with 187 days; Allendale last with 149 days; State average, 171 days.

11th—In percentage of white population 53.6
In Pickens County 83 per cent of population are white; in Beaufort only 22 per cent.

11th—In percentage of quota subscribed in Liberty Loans 106.4
Our quota was $1,398,050 and we subscribed $1,494,200—going over the top 100 per cent plus 6.4 per cent.

12th—In total value of all school property $395,907
Greenville first, with $2,568,374; Jasper last with $38,042.

14th—In population per square mile 61.7
Spartanburg first with 123 persons per square mile; Jasper last with 16.6 persons per square mile. Average for State 55.

14th—In total illiteracy, per cent 17.3
Pickens first with 10.7 per cent; Berkeley last with 38.4 per cent.

15th—In per capita banking resources $13
Richland first with $29 per capita; Berkeley last with 65 cents.

15th—In butter production per capita, in pounds 12.1
Cherokee first with 23.6 pounds; Charleston last with 0.1 pounds; State average 8.2 pounds.

XI.

OUR PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS

R. M. Hope.
Fant Kelly.

This chapter is a reflector in which the people of Union County may see themselves reflected on the screen in comparison with other counties of the State. We have attempted in the preceding chapter to enumerate the things of which Union County should justly be proud, but unfortunately the opposite is true in many cases. In every such unfavorable condition we come face to face with a problem, which problem will have to be solved before we can attain that economic and social position to which we aspire as a county.

If it were possible that Union County ranked first in every particular, then there would be no need for this chapter; however, such is not the case and it is to be hoped that this chapter will fulfill its mission by pointing out our faults and imperfections. It is the primary purpose of this work to call these defects to the attention of our people, with the hope that with this realization will come a determination to eradicate these evils, for evils they are, that are thwarting our development, retarding our progress, and hindering our people from obtaining that efficient, prosperous and wholesome life which all of us want.

Public School Education

However much we may praise Union County in its school system we cannot forget that there are many glaring defects. Education is an essential element to the success and intelligence of every human being. The ignorant man is bound to be the physical slave of the man with an educated brain. He is destined to drag out a weary existence, eating the bread earned by the sweat of his brow. Educational authorities have said that each day spent in school will in after years net the student nine dollars in money. But this is the least value of schooling. The true value and worth comes from being trained to think sanely and act wisely on one's own initiative.

The intelligence of a community is fairly well determined by the per cent of school attendance of children enrolled. In the year 1920, 61.3 per cent of the white children enrolled were in regular attendance, ranking Union County 42nd in this one particular. In the same year, 63.6 per cent of both races enrolled in school were in regular attendance. In other words this means that 38.7 per cent of the white children were habitually absent. There can be but one solution to this problem and that is a better cooperation on the part of parents in enforcing the Compulsory Education Law.

No county, nor State can have a good school system without good teachers, therefore, in order for Union County to develop a strong school system, some raise in salary must be made to keep the best teachers. In 1920, Union County paid white men teachers an average annual salary of $1,286.76, and her white women teachers an average annual salary of $576.55. The average annual salary for both sexes was $931.65. This is a good average when compared with other counties, but it is pitifully small when viewed in terms of service rendered. Better salaries mean better teachers and consequently, better schools.

Union County needs more consolidated schools. One-teacher schools cannot be as efficient as consolidated schools, especially in a thickly settled rural county. Family interest in small nearby schools ought to give way to the community welfare in well equipped and supervised schools capable of serving an entire community. Here is a statement from County Superintendent of Education, F. M. Ellerbe: "In order to save the rural population, the county board of education is planning to consolidate as many of the one teachers schools as the condition of roads and the density of population will justify. We are planning, also to establish centralized high schools at Jonesville, Bald Rock, Cross Keys, West Springs, and possibly Santuc." This is a great aim toward better rural education and our hope is that such plans will come in the near future to a full realization.

Illiteracy

Every State in the American Union, with the exception of Louisiana, can boast of a fewer number of illiterates—persons who cannot write their own names—than can South Carolina. United States Census figures for 1920 show that 18.1 per cent of the people in South Carolina are illiterates, or about one person in every six.

The question of illiteracy has been discussed at length in a previous chapter, and it was found that in 1920 there were 21,877 persons in Union County over ten years of age, and of this num-

ber 3,782, or 17.3 per cent, were illiterate. Of the 3,782 illiterates, 970 or 8.2 per cent were native whites, and 2,807 or 28.2 per cent were negroes. There has been considerable improvement since 1910, the figure for that year being 26.6 per cent. Regardless of the improvement which has been made, illiteracy in Union County is a real problem and one that the county must solve to a great extent by itself.

The final remedy for illiteracy is education, but most of the illiterates of Union County are over school age, therefore facilities must be provided for them to attend school and still carry on their work. Illiteracy cannot be blotted out all in one year's time but will require many years of constructive work carried on by the educated people. It is simply up to the parents of our county to see that the children of school age attend school, through persuasion, legislation or any other way that is feasible. The passage of the Compulsory Education Law was a great constructive step toward the eradication of illiteracy in South Carolina, and its enforcement is the only effective antidote for illiteracy.

The mills of Union County have been doing a great work in the organization of night schools in mill villages, the supreme purpose of these being to teach adult illiterates to read and write. By this means scores of illiterate people are given a chance to better equip themselves for their struggle through life. Even though Union County has made some strides toward the eradication of illiteracy, the work has not been sufficiently organized to stimulate the widespread interest and enthusiasm necessary to a successful eradication of this retarding factor in our progress. The task rests upon the educated people of our county. We cannot afford to turn a cold shoulder to anything that looks towards the eradication of illiteracy in our county.

County Fair Association

The Union County Fair Association at one time in the history of our county played a great part in the work of bringing together the people of the county to spend pleasantly and profitably a few days of relaxation after the strenuous harvest season. However, the Fair Association within the last few years has not met the great opportunity offered it to perform a real service to the county. It is to be hoped that the Union County Fair Association can again revive its interest in such a way that it may meet the growing demands for a yearly fair in Union County.

The fair affords an opportunity for the people of different sections to meet and while enjoying the amusement and social fea-

tures, to see what others are doing along agricultural and industrial lines and to receive profitable suggestions thereby. Besides the material benefits that the fair furnishes by promoting friendly rivalry among the farmers and by providing a place for disseminating ideas, it is a splendid means of promoting the spirit of fellowship among the people of the county. A common ground is afforded on which all classes may meet and exchange ideas and come to a better understanding of each other.

Cooperative Marketing

Cooperative marketing associations are organizations among farmers whose primary aim is savings and not profits. The real aim and purpose of cooperative marketing associations is to eliminate wastes, introduce improvements, and hence realize savings in the various processes of marketing, buying, insurance and credit. There are in these United States today 14,000 organizations of farmers for the purpose of buying and selling.

In an address recently delivered in Danville, Virginia, Aaron Sapiro of California, said, "I want to tell you, friends, there is only one reason. Our growers in California have learned that the way to succeed is to start in and help themselves. Nobody will do it for you. As long as you stay unorganized they will simply do it to you, but when once you are organized you do it for yourself." Cooperative marketing associations have been successful in California. Why not adopt this plan as a remedy for our marketing inefficiency in South Carolina?

The South Carolina Cotton Growers' Cooperative Marketing Association, after a year of operation, has demonstrated the success of the cooperative plan of marketing cotton. A branch of it operates in Union County. Every cotton grower should support it by marketing his cotton through it. The larger the percentage of the total cotton crop which the association, along with similar branches in the other Southern States, markets, the more complete is going to be the determination of the member farmer through that association—his own organization—that a fair price shall be paid for his cotton, and that, as a consequence, he makes a reasonable profit on it.

Tax Reform

From facts and figures derived from the report of the State Tax Commission, and considering the conclusion drawn in our study to be correct, we find that the administration of the general prop-

erty tax in the state of South Carolina has proved a failure, therefore necessitating immediate changes in the tax system of the State. Although the tax reform question is not one to cause alarm in Union County, still it is a question that calls for sound thought and action. In 1920, the general levy was 28 mills, while the average for the State was 29.25 mills. It was said in the chapter on "Wealth and Taxation," that the tax problem is a State problem and must be dealt with as such. This does not mean, however, that the people of Union County must not aid in remedying this situation. The cry comes today for lower taxes, but the real solution is not lower taxes, but a more equitable and scientific distribution of the burden of taxation. The State Legislature has made steps toward distributing the burden more equitably by the passage of the income, the inheritance, the gasoline, the corporations' license tax, and the sales and luxury tax. The contribution the people of Union County can make is through the representatives it elects to the General Assembly. Fortunately, Union County's delegation is an intelligent, progressive one, and is to be found, on the whole, in the foreground of every contest for the good of Union County and the state of South Carolina. The tax problem is one which actively engaged the attention of all of them at the last session of the legislature.

Farm Tenancy

The problem of farm tenancy is one of our outstanding farm problems. Seventy-five per cent of our farms are operated by people other than the owners. It has been shown by figures that illiteracy, lack of efficient farming methods, and unimproved farm lands go hand in hand with farm tenancy. As a stepping stone to farm ownership, tenancy cannot be looked upon as an evil tendency, but when a tenant uses rented lands simply to earn a livelihood year after year, entertaining no hope of better things, then farm tenancy can be termed an evil.

The remedy we offer to this situation is education. Strict enforcement of the compulsory school attendance law and the fostering and maintaining of a good public school system would to a great extent eradicate many of the evil tendencies in our rural districts. Much can be said of the inefficient school systems in the rural communities, and not until recent years has it been realized that the country boy's education is just as essential as that of the city lad.

When our people become educated along the lines of economy, thrift and frugality, the advantages of farm- ownership will be

greatly realized by our rural population. The encouragement of farm ownership, wherever possible, for whites who are now tenant farmers is a great step toward the solution of this problem. The Federal Land Bank stands ready to help such tenant farmers to finance their way towards ownership of their farm and farm home.

Food and Feed Deficit

Our principal crop is cotton. Our great grandparents planted cotton and this custom has been handed down from generation to generation until the mind of the farmer today runs only in the cotton channel. Our farms should be self-sufficing, and until they are, our farm system will continue to be ill-balanced. An ill-balanced farm system only keeps the community drained of its surplus cash to buy imported food and feed needs. In the year 1919, our food and feed needs were $5,493,524.58, and the county produced $1,570,296 worth. That means that approximately four millions of dollars left the county to pay for products that could be raised in the county, much cheaper than growing cotton to pay for them, particularly under boll weevil conditions.

There are three reasons why Union County fails to produce its food and feed needs. Excessive farm tenancy; lack of attention to food and feed crops; and the necessity for a ready cash market. When these problems are solved, our farmers will be living on self-sufficing farms, under more prosperous conditions and enjoying the pleasure of a happy and prosperous rural population.

If Union County will produce enough food and feed supplies on her own farms to feed her own people, she will add approximately four million dollars annually to her wealth. In a few years, such a policy will add tremendously to the wealth of the average citizen of the county, rural and urban alike.

Poor Roads

Prior to 1920, the roads in Union County were of the poorest type and almost impassable in bad weather. Means of transportation and haulage were greatly handicapped. The only means of road repairing and maintenance was the county chain-gang. This was very inefficient as only repair work could be done in summer and the winter months were spent in hibernating quarters or on jobs at intervals of good weather or on bridge work.

The roads were poorly located, in regard to grade and curvature, and top soil was out of the question. In winter they were merely "mud puddles," and in summer the holes made travel very un-

pleasant, besides the damage done to the transportation vehicles.

A road building program was started in 1920, which is discussed in a preceding chapter, and today Union County has a fair system of good roads, which makes it possible to go from one part of the county to another in a relatively short period of time and the cost of transportation and haulage has been reduced not less than fifty per cent.

When Union County completes the building program already started, and with an efficient system of maintenance, our roads should be second to few in the State. Money spent in good roads is well spent, and it pays to maintain them after they are built. Along with good roads goes a better school development through a program of consolidation of schools, and a more satisfying country life.

Idle Lands

From 1910 to 1920 there was a decrease in the number of farms in Union County Judging from this fact it is readily seen that the size of the farms today has increased. The fact that 55.3 per cent of our farm lands are unimproved in Union County partly explains the disadvantages of large farms.

At the present time, there are approximately 90,000 acres of lands in Union County that are not in use. We do not argue for a sudden change of these lands from an idle state to a state of cultivation, but these idle lands give evidence to the fact that agriculture in Union County could be carried on more extensively. We could support to advantage a great many more white owner-operator farmers. It would be to the advantage of good thrifty white settlers from the Middle West and North to buy the reasonably priced farm lands and settle down among us. There is enough available land, too, for every thrifty, intelligent white tenant farmer to become a land-owner.

Soil Fertility

There was a time in the history of this country when nothing was quite so cheap as land. The old southern planter would clear up "new grounds," cheat them of their natural fertility, and move on to the other fresh areas. That day is largely past, and the present generation must pay for the sins of its fathers, unto the third and fourth generations.

No type of soil is more susceptible of permanent improvement than the predominant Cecil series of Union County. These soils are potentially rich in potash, but severely lacking in nitrogen

and phosphoric acid. Rotation of crops, with liberal attention to leguminous plants, will supply from the air the nitrogen needed. This is the most expensive, too, of all the fertilizing ingredients. Judicious applications of phosphoric acid and lime will be found to pay, and both of these are among the cheapest of fertilizers. A more extensive development of the livestock phases of farming is highly important for soil improvement. The rehabilitation of worn out lands is one of the big problems of Union County.

Boll Weevil Control

An all cotton farm is a proposition of doubtful profitableness under normal conditions. Varying weather, our unstable market with fluctuations in prices, and other shifting factors make the undertaking fraught with financial dangers from the outset. When we add the long heralded boll weevil to this list of menaces confronting our cotton farmers, the situation becomes acute. The time has not come for our farmers to abandon cotton growing entirely. Lack of experience in raising other crops will result in failure if they are attempted on too large a scale. They should be tried on a small scale at first and those that are found to pay should be adopted. But cotton will continue to a certain extent to be our main money crop. Other communities that have suffered more than ours have, after the first year or two, continued to grow cotton profitably. It is certain though that it will require more scientific methods of farming than have been practiced heretofore. Those who fail to practice them will be driven from the business.

A special committee on boll weevil control at the gathering of Southern agricultural workers in session at Memphis, Tennessee, February 6-8, 1923, gave in their report the following recommendations:

1. "Even under the most intelligent farming, boll weevil infestation increases the risk in cotton production. Therefore, of first importance is a live-at-home program with something to sell besides cotton. This fundamental fact cannot be too strongly emphasized.

2. "Even though an ample supply of calcium arsenate were available at a reasonable cost, probably not 10 per cent of the cotton acreage of all the South would be poisoned by all known methods of application. Therefore, those proven cultural methods which tend to insure greater production and indirect aid in controlling the weevil damage can not be too strongly stressed. These include:

(a) The use of well drained, fertile soil.
(b) Good seed of standard early maturing varieties.
(c) The use of ample seed in order to insure a good stand.
(d) Closer spacing than under non-boll weevil conditions.
(e) Intensive careful cultivation.
(f) Liberal fertilization to induce quick growth, and stimulate early maturity.
(g) Where practicable the early destruction of cotton stalks in the fall and of hibernating places in the field.

In addition to the above, where poisoning is not contemplated, and inexpensive labor is available, the picking up and destruction of all punctured or infested squares for a period of 30 days will prove beneficial.

3. "Of the various methods of control involving the use of poison, the committee recommended the calcium arsenate method and Florida method. There are no other methods having as yet the sanction of adequate scientific proof. The limitations of the calcium arsenate dusting method lies in the fact that it has been found profitable only on lands capable of producing one-third to one-half bale per acre or more, that it requires a maximum of calcium arsenate, and that it must be applied at night and by use of machinery. Aside from these limitations, its worth, through several years and under varying conditions, has been fully and conclusively demonstrated not only by the Experiment Stations but by practical farmers throughout the cotton belt.

4. "The committee was without scientific proof that would enable it to give a definite opinion as to the effectiveness of the molasses arsenate treatment. However, prominent and progressive farmers in South Carolina and other states claim for it a very decisive measure of control and experiments at the government laboratory at Tallulah indicate a certain measure of control in the early stages of the infestation when the cotton plants are small.

5. "The solution of any great scientific problem such as boll weevil control is likely to be the work of many scientists, extending over a period of years and at an expenditure of considerable money. Prompt and adequate support of Experiment Station projects along this line by the legislature is an essential element in the early solution of this, the greatest problem of the cotton growers of the South. In times of emergency, such as the present, numerous panaceas will be proposed. It is safe to say that most of these will prove worthless to the farmer, however profitable to their promoters. Care and economy should be exercised in their purchase and use.

"As the responsible agencies for scientific research in the states,

the agricultural colleges can recommend to the people only such methods as have been fully established by adequate and dependable data. Until such proof shall be available new or untried methods and devices should be used with caution and with a view of testing their efficiency rather than depending upon them for successful control."

Livestock

Another great problem for the Union County farmer to solve is the problem of more livestock, thereby eliminating to a great extent the deficit in food and feed production and increasing the fertility of his soil. In 1920, there were 251,453 acres of land in farms in Union County, and in order for this land area to be lightly stocked there should have been one animal unit to every five acres, or 50,291 in the county. An animal unit is one horse, one cow, two colts, five hogs, seven sheep or one hundred hens. In a preceding chapter a table is given analyzing these for Union County. However, there were only 12,669 animal units at that time, making a shortage of 36,623 animal units. During the past decade, there has been a small increase in the number of cattle, swine and poultry but this increase has not been sufficient to meet the demands of the county.

What then is the solution of this problem? First of all the farms in Union County must be self-feeding, at least so far as the staple food and feed crops are concerned. They must begin now to establish a safely balanced, prosperous agriculture in Union County. The philosophy Henry Grady uttered years ago is a sound policy to be followed in Union today. He said: "When every farmer in the South shall eat bread from his own fields and meat from his own pastures, and disturbed by no conditions and enslaved by no debt, shall, amid his teeming orchards and vineyards, dairies and barns, pitch his own crops in his own wisdom and grow them in independence, making cotton and tobacco a clean surplus and selling these in his own time and in his own chosen market and not at a master's bidding, getting pay in cash and not in a receipted mortgage that discharges his debt but does not restore his freedom, then and not until then, shall be breaking the fullness of a new day."

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 038 701 981 9